密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXIX — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1924 — NUMBER 4

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History, Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
The Shanghai Mixed Court Controversy 109
Peking Makes the Prize Gift 112
Special Articles
A Plan for Free Education in Kiangsi Province ..... By Moses P. K. Ko 114
Chinese Acquisition of American Nationality ..... By H. F. MacNair 115
The New Constitution of China—a Criticism..... By Dr. Francisco Villanueva Conlu 117
Japan and the U. S. Naval Oil Scandal 118
Over 200 Electric Plants Scattered over China..... 120
Who's Who in China 125
Men and Events 128
News from North China 129
News from Central China..... 130
News from South China 132
Foreigners Registering Trade-marks 136
General News Summary..... 138
New Books and Publications 140
Outline for the Study of Current History..... 141
Exchange 142
What the Ships Carry between America and China 143
U. S. Court for China 144

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5100 :: Cable Ad.: Scho'zem, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) III E. Jackson Boulevard.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco ..... Holbrook Bldg.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT CONTROVERSY

IF Mr. Wong, a Chinese merchant at Shanghai, becomes involved in a commercial dispute with Mr. Chow, another Chinese merchant and they are unable to settle the controversy privately they finally decide to take their troubles to Court. When they look about for a court in which to try their case they have a choice of two institutions, one the International Mixed Court of Shanghai and the other the native Chinese District Court functioning in the Chinese controlled territory adjacent to Shanghai. The fact that most of the civil cases arising in this territory are taken to the International Mixed Court in preference to the native courts functioning a few blocks away should be sufficient to show that the Mixed Court method of dispensing justice in purely Chinese civil cases must have certain recognized advantages otherwise intelligent conservative Chinese merchants would not take most of their cases to the Mixed Court.

HOWEVER in spite of the obvious fact that most Chinese prefer the Mixed Court with its recognized limitations and occasional abuses, there is now in progress an active agitation led by the Chinese Bar Association and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for the return of purely Chinese civil jurisdiction of the Mixed Court to Chinese control. The reasons behind this agitation are many and have been referred to in the Chinese and foreign press, but back of it all is the growing sense of nationality or independence prevalent in all phases of Chinese society. Complaints are made in respect to the Mixed Court that there have been glaring instances of miscarriage of justice, that Chinese clients represented by foreign attorneys must pay high fees and that there is no appeal, the decisions of the Mixed Court being final. Other criticisms are made but as stated above at bottom is the desire for a general abolition of extraterritoriality of which important question the rendition of the civil jurisdiction of the International Mixed Court is an important part.

BEFORE proceeding to a consideration in detail of the pros and cons of the present question of the rendition of the Mixed Court it is advisable to consider briefly the history of the Court. Prior to 1864 many cases against Chinese in the Settlement were tried by the British Consuls sitting alone. Some cases were sent to the City Magistrate or *Taotai* for trial but the latter method proved intolerable and the International Mixed Court was established in 1869. The British Chefoo Agreement of 1876 (Section 2, Articles 2 and 3) states that the Chinese Government has established a Mixed Court

at Shanghai and at the same time it was stated that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, "constantly fails to enforce his judgments," and that reforms were in contemplation. The powers of the foreign Assessors were persuasive up to 1905 when the Municipal Police were first used in the criminal branch of the Court. From 1905 to 1911 the Assessors gradually assumed the balance of power over the Chinese Magistrates in criminal cases. The breakdown of government as a result of the Revolution in 1911 left Shanghai without any recognized authority and the Consular Body, as a matter of expediency, assumed entire control over the Mixed Court in all cases both civil and criminal. Under the imperial regime, the magistrates of the Mixed Court had been appointed by the local Chinese authorities, the Shanghai *Taotai*, and their official salaries were paid out of the *Taotai's* funds. Though nominally independent officials, the magistrates necessarily acted as subordinates of the *Taotai* by whom they were appointed and paid, and their decisions, in a very considerable degree reflected the policies of the *Taotai*. In the closing months of 1911 when Shanghai had declared its independence of Manchu rule at Peking, the *Taotai*, being unable to function in the Native City, asked permission of the foreign consuls to exercise his duties of office within the International Settlement. This request, upon being referred to the Diplomatic Body, was refused, and the Consular Body was directed to exercise such powers of control as might be necessary to protect foreign life and property and to maintain the status of the International Settlement. A proclamation was then issued, dated, November 10, 1911 taking over the control. There was of course no legal or other treaty right empowering this action upon the part of the Treaty Powers, but the necessities of the situation compelled, at the time, this or some similar action. It is, however, significant that the foreign control assumed over the Mixed Court was not surrendered after the Republic was created and recognized by the Powers, and its authority over Shanghai again established, nor, in fact, up to the present time has the court been returned to Chinese hands. Dr. Willoughby in his "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," in reference to this particular point of *legality* says,

> "Regarded from a strictly legal point of view, it is impossible to justify this refusal of the Powers to yield to the several times expressed request of the Peking Government that Chinese control should be re-established. Regarded, however, from the viewpoint of practical administrative efficiency, the Powers have felt themselves justified in retaining their control until the Chinese Government shall be willing to agree to certain reforms which the Powers deem essential to the efficient working of the Court."

IN view of the present agitation for a rendition of the civil jurisdiction affecting purely Chinese cases, it is timely to consider briefly some of the criticisms which were made of the Court prior to 1911 which are a matter of common knowledge and at the same time to consider improvements in the Court which have been effected since 1911. Under the heading of abuses we have the following most important:

1—Judgments in foreign civil cases were almost impossible to enforce.

2—Officials of the Court including runners, magistrates and Taotais were commonly accused of accepting bribes.

3—The secretary of the Court maintained an office on Foochow Road where bribes were arranged. He was finally murdered for accepting bribes from both sides in an important action.

4—Mixed Court orders, placed in the hands of native runners, were used for the purpose of extortion.

5—Sentences of imprisonment were disregarded, some prisoners being released prior to the expiration of their terms and others detained months beyond their terms. When the court was taken over in 1911 many prisoners were found in jail with no record of the cause of their imprisonment.

6—Coolies and paupers were paid to substitute for influential persons detained in civil actions.

7—Higher officials constantly interfered with the decisions of the Court.

Under the heading of improvements which have been effected since 1911 may be listed the following:

1—Civil and criminal processes are handled by the Municipal police under the protection of the Consular Body.

2 The corrupt "runners" have been eliminated.

3—The civil cells and female ward are controlled by the Consular Body through the Municipal Police.

4—Criminal cases involving punishment of more than five years are tried in the Mixed Court, thus doing away with the abuses consequent upon the trial of such cases in the native city.

5—Inquests are held in the Settlement by Assessors and Magistrates sitting together.

6—Interference with the Court by high Chinese officials, guilds and commercial bodies has been largely eliminated.

7—Finances of the Court are honestly controlled and administered by the Consular Body through the Municipal Council.

8—Chinese civil cases are tried by Assessors and Magistrates sitting together, the Assessors having the balance of power.

9—Extradition of Chinese from the Settlement to the interior is only allowed upon showing of a prima facie case.

10—Magistrates are now chosen by the Consular Body and their salaries are regularly paid, thereby making them less dependent and less susceptible to 'influence" from the outside.

LEADING Chinese who are familiar with the deplorable situation existing in respect to the administration of the Mixed Court prior to 1911 state now however with conviction that much water has flowed under the bridge in the last dozen years. Modern courts *have been established* and many Chinese students versed in the law and judicial practice of the West have returned to China to engage in their chosen profession. It is not our purpose to go into the whole matter of Chinese courts generally, but it is apropos to quote a statement of Dr. Francisco Villanueva Conlu, a learned Filipino attorney who has resided in China for several years and who has made a thorough investigation of this subject. In a recent article in the *Review* dealing with the new Chinese Constitution, Dr. Conlu said.

> "The present practice adopted in some Chinese courts is not indeed altogether satisfactory. Witnesses are allowed to testify without first being sworn in. Police officers are permitted to conduct the criminal prosecution and at the same time to testify against the accused. No stenographic notes are taken of the testimony of witnesses. Documents are being admitted without first being verified by a subscribing witness. Prima facie evidence is disregarded, though no contrary proof is offered. Reports taken in inquests are given more weight than the testimony of the accused in open court. In some civil and criminal cases, the *onus probandi* (burden of proof) is not measured by the preponderance of evidence or by proof of the guilt beyond reasonable doubt, but by the mere discretion and the frame of mind of the presiding judge. Some members of the Chinese judiciary take the liberty of discussing matters

with, and impeaching the testimony of witnesses. .... Under the present system prevailing in China, there is an absolute and immediate need of constitutional limitations and restraints against the absolute discretion of the courts of justice in the interpretation of laws, imposition of penalties and in the matter of procedure, especially in accepting or rejecting evidence."

SINCE however, the matter of a rendition of only purely Chinese civil cases, is under consideration, a prominent Chinese, a returned student from America, asks the question: "Since we are only asking for a rendition of that part of the functions of the Court which pertain to Chinese civil cases, or in other words cases wherein Chinese litigants only are involved, what right have foreigners to interfere? On the face of things there is no logical answer to this question on the score of foreign interests. Or to state it in a practical way, If Mr. Wong and Mr. Chow want to have a lawsuit, of what interest is this to Foreign Merchant Smith, or Jones or even to their respective Consuls in Shanghai or Ministers in Peking? Mr. Mahlon H Perkins, former American Mixed Court Assessor and American Consul here, in an article dealing with Judicial Procedure in China in the last edition of the *Commercial Handbook of China* published by the United States Department of Commerce answers this question thusly, "The administration of the law, especially the criminal law, is bound up so closely with the interests of the foreign settlements as a whole, that it has been thought essential that there should be a joint administration thereof. . . ."

SO thus do we find the answer to the entirely legitimate interest of the foreigner in this question of a rendition of purely Chinese civil cases, and to the anxiety which has been aroused not only in influential foreign circles but also in influential Chinese circles over this question. Shanghai in a quarter of a century has grown from a little river port to one of the largest cities in the world and to probably the second port in the world from the standpoint of cargo tonnage handled. Investments of Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai mounts into the billions of dollars. Any change contemplated in the Courts affecting the persons or properties of residents of Shanghai whether those persons are Chinese or foreigners, is bound to affect the whole commercial and economic structure of the city. Neither foreign nor Chinese business in Shanghai stands alone: both are inextricably intertwined and intermingled and must in consequence stand or fall together. The foreigner brings capital to Shanghai and starts a business, but he does not operate that business as an independent foreign entity. He does business in cooperation and association with Chinese and the fact that it has been generally satisfactory and mutually beneficial is testified to in the eloquent figures of economic development here. The Chinese merchant who is interested in foreign commerce or investment in Shanghai likewise does not operate as an independent Chinese entity. He works with foreigners either directly or indirectly and they both benefit. Whether it is a cotton mill, a flour mill, a department store, a bank, or a chemist shop or grocery store it represents a combination and coordination of foreign and Chinese genius. The interests can't be separated and neither side desires that they should be. Now to reduce the matter to a concrete case, suppose Mr. Wong the business partner of Foreign Merchant Smith becomes involved in a serious litigation in the native court. It is of vital importance that there be no miscarriage of justice, otherwise both suffer. Although there have been abuses in the Mixed Court (all admit that abuses exist), generally the administration of justice in this institution has been an advance over the conditions which existed prior to the establishment of foreign control. If this were not true Chinese generally would not take their cases to the Mixed Court in preference to the new native courts outside of the settlement.

ALTHOUGH there has been gratification at the excellent start which has been made in the establishment of modern courts in this district, we believe there is a general realization in Chinese as well as foreign circles of their handicaps. The area about Shanghai is an armed camp and is contested ground on the part of two powerful military factions. It is said that there are at least 30,000 troops stationed in the immediate neighborhood of the Shanghai Settlements. To the South the troops are subject to the orders of the Military Governor of the "independent" Province of Chekiang, while to the North they obey the orders of the *Tuchun* of Kiangsu Province. The line of demarcation between those bodies of troops is as strictly drawn as is the line between the Foreign Settlements and Chinese territory. Suppose for example that a case should come before the Chinese court involving interests of one or the other of these *Tuchuns:* What would the Court do in the circumstances? Suppose for the sake of another example that the Court should hand down a decision adversely affecting the interests of the Military Governor of Chekiang: How could the Judge act independently in the circumstances with his court room surrounded by armed soldiers subject to the orders of that high official? Or to take still another hypothetical case, suppose the Shanghai Court handed down a decision detrimental to the interests of the Military Governor of Kiangsu and it was desired to appeal the case. The appeal would bave to go to the Higher Court which is located in Soochow—which city is within the jurisdiction of the *Tuchun* of Kiangsu Province: How could the appeal court act independently with a regiment of soldiers subject to Nanking stationed right in Soochow? The position of a high-minded Chinese judge in the midst of these conflicting and highly dangerous actually existing conditions would be anything but enviable.

THE natural complications are still further aggravated by the matter of finance. The present expenses of the Mixed Court run to Tls. 140,000 a year and are paid by the Shanghai Municipal Council. How would the Chinese Government be able to carry this added burden when it already has an annual deficit, according to Dr. W. W. Yen, head of the Financial Reorganization Commission, of something like $100,000,000 a year and employes of the Governmental deparments in Peking are months and even years in arrears on their salaries? The officials of the Court regardless of their personal integrity, would be forced to adopt their own methods of meeting their financial needs and this in turn would be bound to affect their impartiality. The various Chinese organizations and individuals who are working in behalf of a rendition of the civil jurisdiction of the Mixed Court to Chinese control are to be commended for their patriotism, but in view of the many vital problems involved in this matter of making changes it is imperative that the subject should receive most serious consideration from every possible viewpoint. Anything that would tend to shake the public confidence in the stability of conditions in the Shanghai area would be disastrous to

Chinese and foreign interests but more disastrous to Chinese interests because theirs is so much the larger. Chinese in all walks of life who bring their earnings here for investment do so because of the general feeling of confidence which exists in the stability of the jurisdiction and administration here. An important part of this feeling of confidence is due to the integrity of the established courts. The Mixed Court as it stands is imperfect, glaringly imperfect when compared with the administrations of the leading foreign courts here. All admit this, but even with its recognized imperfections it constitutes a gradually improved condition over a period of some sixty years. Any change contemplated must be forward, not backward. How much better it would be if all interests combined in a move for improving the Mixed Court and making it a real court in every sense of the world, and also providing for a properly constituted court of appeal rather than the present method of working at cross-purposes in the direction of a destruction of something which has been built up by painstaking effort over a period of more than a half century!

SO to sum up the situation in all of its aspects, there is no opposition from the standpoint of the foreign community generally to a rendition of the civil jurisdiction of the International Mixed Court, merely for the sake of opposing a legitimate Chinese desire. If political conditions in this part of China were stabilized so that the new Chinese courts could function without military interference, the officials of the Mixed Court doubtless would be glad to be relieved of the responsibility of deciding purely Chinese cases. Foreign attorneys might object to a rendition on the grounds of their vested interests in their Mixed Court practice, but against this should be set the vested interests of the Chinese attorneys who have spent much money and effort upon their educations and now desire to build up a practice in their own courts. It should be noted that there is no compulsion for Chinese clients to employ foreign attorneys. Chinese attorneys have equal rights in the Mixed Court with foreign attorneys. But outside of the purely personal interests of attorneys, the Chinese and foreign, there is a larger community interest in this subject which must receive consideration. And this community interest applies to Chinese even more than it applies to foreigners. So to repeat a statement made above, anything which would tend to affect the public confidence in the stability of conditions here, should receive the closest possible consideration from every available viewpoint. Late advices from Peking indicate that the Chinese Government finally has decided to meet most of the foreigners' desires in respect to the administration of the new Trade-mark Law to the extent of the appointment of expert foreign advisors, the publication of the Trade Mark Journal in English as well as in Chinese, the opening of a branch office in Shanghai, and furthermore the important matter of permitting foreigners having an interest in trade marks to have representatives at hearings. This action of the Peking Government in respect to the Trade-mark Law—if our information is correct—is most gratifying and the fact that foreigners have begun to register their trade-marks indicates that the deadlock has been broken. This matter of making changes in the administration of the Courts at Shanghai is just as important as the matter of trade-marks and for this reason a spirit of compromise on both sides probably would show a way out of the difficulty which would be beneficial and satisfactory to both Chinese and foreign interests.

PEKING MAKES THE PRIZE GIFT

THE return of a few paltry millions of Boxer Indemnity to China by the United States and other powers, even gifts of many millions of Red Cross aid are all reduced to microscopic proportions by the announcement of Peking's intended gift of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Heaven knows the Soviet needed it for they tried without consulting stockholders or creditors to sell or mortgage it in London within a fortnight after Peking signed the agreement of principles to be followed out in the coming Peking Soviet conference. Whatever could have impelled a few select Peking officials backed by one faction of militarists to make such a gift except that the railway belonged to China and not to them? Some of those officials are reported to have made a few millions in speculation in roubles and there is no telling what else Peking may have received in exchange, but China received absolutely nothing except the prospect of a lot of trouble from the recognized Powers of the world. Peking did not bother about the axiom that a right implies an obligation. While recognizing that the Soviet succeeded to the rights of the Russian government, they did not require that the Soviet assume Russia's obligations—making good the rouble, for instance. In the greatest secrecy, these Peking officials sought to negative all the efforts of the Powers, especially those of the United States, to preserve China's rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway and its territorial integrity, in order to make a half billion dollar gift plus operating profits to the beggarly, disorderly, dishonest, friendless, powerless Soviet. In the face of Peking's persistent demands for Shantung, Liaotung, Weihaiwei, post offices, Mixed Courts, abolition of extraterritoriality and withdrawal of all foreign control from China, its announced intention with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway is just about the capper of all its paradoxes. The United States is not so much concerned about losing a few million dollars of obligations through their transfer to the Soviet. It is rather the principles and attitude manifested by Peking. What is the use of trying to help a clique which commits such monstrosities of business folly in the name of China? Further, is it right to China to recognize such a group? The transfer of the rights and obligations of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Soviet is far from a *fait accompli*; and China and Peking will do well to ponder the consequences before further committing themselves to this prize gift.

CONSTRUCTION of the Chinese Eastern Railway cost over G $250,000,000, which figure may be more than doubled for the actual investment in the line to date. It runs through the heart of Manchuria Province for more than 1,000 miles, connecting just without the borders of that province the cities of Chita on the Trans-Siberian Railway and the port of Vladivostok. It is Russia's and western Siberia's shortest route to the Pacific, obviating a tremendous detour between Chita and the coast by any route wholly within the boundaries of Siberia. The railway came into being through two agreements in 1896, the first a secret military treaty between Russia and China and the second a commercial agreement between China and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the construction of the line. China's interest in the railway was set at Tls. 5,000,000, a similar sum to be paid China on completion of the railway, while the Russo-Chinese Bank was entrusted with the financing, con-

struction and exploitation of the railway and responsiblility for any deficits which might be incurred (and it turned out that there were plenty, for which the Tsarist government dug deeply into its coffers). After 80 years from the completion of the railway, it was to revert to China free of charge; and China had the option of redeeming it by purchase after 36 years. The railway was completed between 1903 and 1905 and was militarised during the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-6. As a result of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty the line south from Changchun to Port Arthur, with the consent of China was transferred to Japan, the main line Connecting with Vladivostok remaining under Russian control. From 1906 to the Russian revolution in 1917, the Chinese Eastern Railway developed steadily; but on the heels of the revolution, the railways of Siberia and the Chinese Eastern were plunged into disorganization. With the entry of China into the European War, Japanese troops began streaming along the railway on the pretext of supporting the Russian Whites. Fearing that China's sovereignty was in danger, the United States suggested to the Allies that an Inter-Allied Railway Committee be appointed to supervise the Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways. This was agreed to on March 14, 1919 by China, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia as represented by the Omsk government, and the United States. This committee assured the integrity of Manchuria as Chinese territory and preserved all China's rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1919, a declaration was signed by Soviet Agent Karakhan in which the Soviet relinquished all its claims to the Chinese Eastern Railway; and with the fall of the Omsk government in that year, the Chinese government decided to establish more direct control of the railway. In March 1920, General Horvath was prevented by the Chinese from performing his duties as managing director, and Mr. Pimenoff was appointed by them to replace him, three new Chinese directors being placed on the board at the same time. The Russo-Asiatic Bank (successor to the Russo-Chinese Bank) and the French who were and are heavy bondholders of the railway, protested vigorously and on October 20, 1920 a compromise was reached in a supplementary agreement to the original contract of 1896. By this the Chinese assumed temporary control of the railway on behalf of the Tsarist government, "pending an agreement to which the Chinese government would come with the future Russian government recognized by China." This status was maintained until the Washington Conference, when the following resolution was adopted by all the Powers, including China: "that the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use; a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service, and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste of property. That the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper diplomatic channels." Simultaneously, the following resolution was adopted by all the Powers other than China: "The Powers other than China, in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for the performance or non-performance of the obligations towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder, and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese government over the possession and administration of the railroad."

SO, China found itself in control of a railway running through its own territory, built by a government no longer in existence or with any hope of being revived, with the successor to that government having formally relinquished all claims to the line, and with the support of the Powers as long as the obligations to the stockholders, bondholders and creditors should be respected; and then Peking, in such a solid position, announced its intention to give the railroad to the Soivet. Besides the railway, China presented the Soviet with the former Russian diplomatic and consular property; and in return for what? The Soviet recognizes Outer Mongolia as an integral part of China, which it has always been. That was no gift on the part of the Soviet, and besides Outer Mongolia has just set itself up as a Republic. The Soviet agreed to renounce Russia's claim to the Boxer Indemnity, to the former Russian concessions, and to extraterritoriality, to none of which did it have the slightest claim.

THE Soviet cannot be considered the logical successor to the rights of the former Russian government, because it does not consider itself the successor to the obligations of that government. The Soviet did not agree to make good the roubles of the Tsarist government, and it has refused to recognize the debts and obligations of that government. It does not even respect the property rights of foreigners accorded them by the former Tsarist government. Karakhan certainly won a tremendous diplomatic victory over the Peking diplomats when he secured their agreement to the principles to be followed in the coming Sino-Soviet conference, or else there is or was a secret transaction.

CHINA claimed that the German rights in Shantung did not accrue to Japan, and the same is maintained of the Russian rights in Liaotung. Neither Germany nor Austria were accorded extraterritoriality. Why should the Soviet have been given Russian rights to the railway, the concessions and extraterritoriality as trading factors? There was no need for the Soviet to renounce these claims, because it did not possess them. The Soviet would have been glad to have merely received China's recognition. When the Chinese sat at board meetings of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Russo-Asiatic Bank, General Kolchak and other Russian Whites, it was as much at war with the Soviet Reds as it had been with Germany. War was not declared because the Soviet was not even given the status of a belligerent. At that time, China did not recognize the Soviet's claims to former Russian rights in and with China. Why should Peking have done so recently?

CHINA in assuming control of the Chinese Eastern Railway did so on behalf of the Tsarist government, as expressly stated in its declaration of October 1920. By its action, it assumed Tsarist obligations to the bondholders, stockholders and creditors of the railway on behalf of the old Russian government. And when Peking attempts to transfer those obligations to the bankrupt Soviet government, it amounts to an abrogation of China's self-imposed responsibilities. China is much more likely to pay the Chinese Eastern obligations than is Soviet Russia. The Soviet recognizes no obligations to property and capital. Peking demanded no guarantee from the Soviet that its obligations, those of the Chinese Eastern railway, would be met by the Soviet. Suppose that the Soviet does not meet them, as assuredly they will not? Then what will China do?

CHINA was not without warning against such a transaction. On September 6 of last year, United States Minister to China, Dr. J. G. Schurman, in a speech before the Railway Club at Harbin which was published by the press throughout China, said:

"That Russian Government, has passed away and, internationally speaking, no other government has taken its place. In the meanwhile China actually extended her jurisdiction over the railway. To regularize this situation, the powers assembled at the Washington Conference, which conferred great benefits on China and passed a resolution holding China responsible for the obligations toward the foreign stockholders, bond holders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway which devolved upon her both as a result of the contracts under which the railway was built and also as a result of the exercise of power by the Chinese Government in the nature of a trust over the possession and administration of the railroad. In accordance with this policy formulated by the Washington Conference, the Governments of Great Britain, France Japan and the United States of America recently made representations to the Chinese Government expressing their disapproval of the proposal of the local Chinese authorities summarily to take over the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway and place it under a newly constituted Chinese Land Department. The proposal was characterized by these Governments as a departure from the established conduct of the affairs of the Railway, which might result in the impairment of existing rights as well as a contravention of the spirit of the resolutions of the Washington Conference. The note also pointed out that the proposed action might give rise to uncertainty on the part of the Treaty powers as regards the intention of the Chinese government to maintain its express obligations effecting foreign interests. Here, then, we have a situation which menaces the interests of China, of the foreign Powers, and of the Chinese Eastern Railway. I declare most emphatically that the duty of all of us—China, foreign nations, and Railway—is to go back as near as we can to the position in which we all were prior to these unhappy events. Then let us aim at a satisfactory solution of the problem in a satisfactory way. In the second place I have to remind you that moral principles are binding upon all nations, and that contracts and agreements are equally binding on those who enter into them. I may need my neighbor's property more than he does, but I am not on that account free to take it. In business too, merchants must carry out their agreements of purchase and sale, although fortunes may sometimes be gained by repudiation. Right is right, and all men are subject to its dictates. In the third place I would point out that the only proper way to abrogate or modify unpopular or disadvantageous agreements and contracts is by the consent of all the parties to them."

ON May 8, 1924, when the United States heard rumors of Peking's intention to transfer China's obligations in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Soviet, the United States sent Peking a most courteous reminder of the resolutions passed at the Washington Conference and a restatement of America's attitude in the matter. Other nations similarly reminded China. But the select coterie of officials in Peking went straight ahead and not only acted dishonorably but transacted a most foolish piece of business from the point of view of China.

Mr. Thos. F. Millard in his latest book "Conflict of Policies in Asia" suggests that the Powers might do well to withdraw recognition from the Peking government. The action of the Peking officials in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway certainly is not going to be recognized. The Powers have already made that plain. It is not the question of a few million dollars of obligations which annoys the United States, nor perhaps any other country. The United States has just made China a present of several million dollars of Boxer Indemnity money and other nations contemplate the same. It is the principle, the attitude of the Chinese government in the face of the help the United States and other powers have tried to give China in the matter of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at the Washington Conference, in the matter of the Box Indemnity payments and in other ways, not to overlook the vital matter of the Open Door—the lack of appreciation of its opportunities, that disheartens the United States and the other nations. Leaving out the question of obligations to themselves, what faith or respect can nations have for the Peking Government when on behalf of China it gives away a railway while not retaining the responsibility for that railway's obligations, and gets absolutely nothing in return for it. That is about the acme of poor business, and the Peking government has been conducting poor business in the name of China for a long time. Perhaps the Powers will decide it is time for them to countenance it no longer. The United States has not lost its interest in China. It may well be this interest in China which will make it lose faith in the Peking government. However, it is not too late for Peking officials to remedy their monstrous blunder. The action of Soviet Agent Litvinoff who immediately following the Sino-Soviet agreement offered to sell the Chinese Eastern railway in London or give it as security for a loan, is sufficient evidence that the Soviet has no respect for the rights of the stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern, and is a violation of the following clause of the Sino-Soviet agreement "(5) The governments of the two contracting parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the exclusion of a third party or parties." How could this principle be carried out if the railway were the property of English or other foreign subjects, as might have been, had Mr. Litvinoff's hope of sale been realized. We repeat that it is not too late for the disastrous step taken in the Chinese Eastern Railway to be remedied, and it certainly behooves not only Peking officials but all China to ponder deeply the possible consequences before entering into final treaties with Soviet Russia.

Summer Diseases Hospital Has Formal Opening

The Summer Diseases Hospital, 316 Tientsin Road, was formally opened for the season Sunday afternoon in the presence of a considerable number of guests invited by the Red Cross Committee. The hospital is one which does admirable service during the heated months here. It was founded by the late Mr. Shan Mung-ho, who was president of the Chinese Red Cross Society. It has accommodation for 100 patients, but can enlarge its capacity in emergency. During the last season the institution cared for 638 resident patients, including 359 cholera cases, while the outpatients numbered 1,884. The management of the hospital is by Dr. W. L. New, assisted by his brother, Dr. W. S. New, Dr. Y. R. Hwang, Dr. S. B. Du, Dr. M. Hwang, Dr. T. C. Neal and a staff of 16 men and women nurses. Considerable financial assistance has been given the hospital through the efforts of Er. Chuan Te-tse.

Soochow University Commencement

The commencement exercises of Soochow University, School of Science and Arts were held on Friday, June 27. The commencement week program was initiated last Sunday by the Rev. J. W. Shen of Nanking Theological Seminary who preached the Bacclaureate Sermon. The class day exercises in which the graduating class bid farewell to schoolmates and faculty was held on Wednesday evening. On Thursday a play, "Lady Windermere's Fan" translated into Chinese was performed by the departing seniors. The main speaker on the program was Mr. J. M. Van, the editor of the *Association Progress*.

There were six candidates to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, three Bachelor of Science and five Bachelor of Science in Chemistry. An honorary degree of Doctor of was Laws conferred upon Dr. Wang Ching Hui.

The Alumini day, instead of being held sometime this week, has been postponed to the fall, when the new Science Hall will be formally opened. The China Medical Board Fund providing for equipment and supplies in the science departments is now available and orders for same have been sent out. The teaching staff of the science departments will be increased by the arrivals of Dr. White, Mr. Tomlin and Mr. Tsai. Dr. White will join the department of chemistry, Mr. Tomlin physics and Mr. Tsai biology.

Chinese Acquisition of American Nationality

BY H. F. MACNAIR.

Under the caption "Chinese Child Adopted by American Couple but Is It Still an Alien? Question to be Solved by Immigration Officials" a reporter for the *North China Daily News* recently published a rather interesting story and amused himself by asking a series of questions which he apparently found somewhat difficult to answer—at least he did not attempt to answer them! At the imminent risk of becoming an example of a fool who rushes in where *North China* angels fear to tread the writer will attempt to answer some of the questions propounded and discuss the general aspects of Chinese acquisition of American nationality.

The case under immediate consideration is one in which the Judge of the American Court for China, the Hon. Milton D. Purdy, recently granted the petition of two American citizens, a missionary and his wife, to adopt a Chinese child for whom they had been caring for two years since they rescued it from the streets. The first question is: Can this child enter the United States, to which country it is understood the parents intend returning shortly? Is this child an alien or is it a citizen of the United States? May it be construed that the parents are attempting by subterfuge to evade the immigration exclusion law? These are interesting questions from an academic or theoretical point of view but they are of more than ordinary interest in a place like Shanghai and China as a whole.

U. S. Naturalization Law

According to Professor Borchard's *Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad* there are but three ways by which citizenship may be acquired in the United States. These are by birth, or by naturalization, or by citizenship in a territory annexed to the United States. In company with the Japanese the Chinese are not permitted to become naturalized citizens of the United States. There have been a few cases in which Chinese have been naturalized in continental United States in times past. In what is generally called the Burlingame Treaty, signed in 1868, although the American government promised the Chinese the same protection as that accorded to subjects of most-favored-nations it specifically exempted them from naturalization, and this was in accord with the desires of the imperial government of China, As early however as 1854 there apparently occurred a case of naturalization of a Chinese; and five years after the Burlingame Treaty a Chinese was naturalized in New York State in 1873. Three years later in the state of California thirteen Chinese applied for citizenship.[1] In the first Naturalization Law passed in the United States in March 1790, "free white" persons were described as eligible for citizenship under prescribed conditions. This term "free white" has had a wide application. In the words of Judge Lowell on December 24, 1909, in the case *In re Halladjian*". . . 'The word 'white' has been used . . . to designate persons not otherwise classified. . . At one time Chinese and Japanese were deemed to be white, but are not usually reckoned so to-day. . . After the majority of Americans had come to believe that great differences separated the Chinese and later the Japanese from other immigrants, these persons were no longer classified as white. . ." It is clear from this that in the early days a broad interpretation of the word "white" allowed people of many tints to obtain naturalization in America.

In the Act of May 6, 1882, providing for the enforcement of the Exclusion treaty with China, section 14 prescribes: "That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed." Because of re-enactments from time to time this law is still in force. It accordingly becomes apparent that the child of Chinese parentage recently adopted by American citizens in Shanghai is not made thereby an American citizen since *"no court of the United States* shall admit Chinese to citizenship". Nevertheless in the census for 1910 there were reported 1,368 Chinese—and 420 Japanese—as naturalized; there were besides four hundred eighty-three other Chinese who reported themselves as being in possession of their first papers for naturalization. Inasmuch as the Federal Government has since 1906 undertaken a somewhat close supervision of the matter of naturalization it is likely that the figures quoted here were erroneous.

In reference to the matter of possible naturalization by ictizenship which has been acquired in a territory before its annexation to the United States an example of this occurred in Hawaii when that kingdom was annexed in 1898. Some seven hundred fifty Chinese were naturalized under the old Hawaiian monarchy; all such naturalized citizens were to be citizens of the United States." In connection with the naturalization of these Chinese as American citizens a remarkable case occurred, in the year 1902, of vicarious punishment of certain of these American citizens by the imprisonment of some of their relatives by Chinese officials in the province of Kwangtung at the instigation of the Chinese consul in Hawaii. The reason for the punishment of these people was the alleged membership of the Chinese in Hawaii in a certain secret society which was supposed to be working against the Chinese government. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of State; Minister Conger protested to Prince Ch'ing and the latter settled the affair by declaring that the Chinese' principles of justice and humanity are the same as in other lands', and that the local officials would not thereafter 'be permitted to subject the families of Chinese who have gone abroad to harsh punishment...' "[2] Large numbers of Chinese have been naturalized in other foreign countries as well by the application of the principle that "inhabitants of conquered territory formally ceded by a foreign power become subjects when once received under the king's protection."[3] In Hongkong, Macao, and Formosa there are to be found examples of the application of the principle just cited.

Status of Children

The passage by the American Congress of Exclusion Laws in 1882 and 1884 brought up the question as to whether children of Chinese parents who were not themselves, and who could not become, American citizens were themselves citizens of the United States. This question was decided for the first time in the case of *In re Look Tin Sing* (21 Fed. 905; Sawy., 353). It was held that no citizen can be excluded from the United States except in punishment for crime. The principles laid down in this case were reaffirmed in the more celebrated case of Wong Kim Ark in 1898. In this it was laid down that a child born in the United States, of parents of Chinese descent, who at the time of his birth are subjects of China but residing and carrying on business in the United States, and not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity under the Government of China, becomes a citizen of the United States by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The question in this case hinged on the fact that the parents of the child born in the United States could not themselves become naturalized. Mr. Justice Gray decided, however, that the Fourteenth Amendment meant precisely what it said, and he based his decision largely upon the old English law known as the *jus soli* which ascribes citizenship to all persons born within the allegiance of a nation except children of foreign sovereigns and of diplomatic agents, and persons born of alien parents in territory occupied by a foreign army at the time of their birth [4]. Mr. Justice Gray declared that there was "nothing to countenance the theory that a general rule of citizenship by blood or descent has displaced in this country the fundamental rule of citizenship within its sovereignty The cases *Ex Parte Chin King* and *Ex Parte Chan San Hee* in the United States Circuit Court for Oregon ten years earlier than the case of Wong Kim Ark were partly decided on the same grounds as that of Wong, that is the application of the ancient common law and the Fourteenth Amendment. Since 1898 there has been no question of the citizenship of Chinese born in American territory, but the proof of such citizenship has often-times been a matter of the most extreme difficulty as well as of importance. Section 3 of the Act of May 5,1892, provides: "That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act, or the acts hereby extended, shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States." It follows from this that a Chinese who cannot prove his birth may be deported by application of this section The *North China* reporter says: "We have been informed that the State Department refuses to accept naturalized Chinese (as this one appears to be) into the country and refuses to issue passports to them, but the courts hold that they become citizens by adoption under such procedure. A similar case occurred over a year ago. Judge Lobingier issued the adoption papers—but the Consular authorities would not issue the necessary passports for the child, but did certify as to the parent's nationality. The Judge told the parents to take the

1. Cf. Gulick, American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship: 59.
2. U. S. For Relations 1902: 244-44—Cited by H. F. M. in Chinese Acquisition of Foreign Nationality Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Review, October 1923.
3. Cf. Earl of Halsbury et al. Laws of England vol. I: 313 No. 688.
4. Earl of Halsbury op. cit. vol. I: 302-3, 317-18.

certificate and the child and enter the American borders. They went and nothing more has been heard of the matter." According to the law quoted above, as mentioned above, children adopted as this child has been are *not* naturalized citizens, and it would be unwise to assume that because "nothing more has been heard of the matter" that therefore nothing more *will* be heard of it. The most elementary study of the cases of application of the Exclusion Acts will show this. *Affirmative proof* is by no means easy under all circumstances. It has on more than one occasion been argued that to demand affirmative proof from a Chinese of his right to be in the United States, and to assume his guilt until he proves his innocence, is contrary to Anglo-Saxon custom and to the common law rule of evidence. To this it has been answered that it is not repugnant to any provision of the Federal Constitution, nor does it violate any common law rule of evidence, for the facts constituting a defense are peculiarly within the knowledge of the party charged and the burden is naturally upon him. In the cases under discussion it may be added that it is not at all impossible that difficulty may arise after the adopted child passes the age of twenty-one years.

Chinese Law

Thus far this question has been discussed from the point of view only of American law; there is another aspect involved, however, and this is the question of the Chinese law of nationality. This latter was enacted in 1909 and was the last measure of international significance passed by the falling Manchu dynasty. Under this law there is no question that the children here discussed are Chinese citizens for the Nationality Law provides that: "The following are Chinese, whatever the locality may be in which they are born: 1. A child born of a father who at the time of its birth is Chinese. 2. A child born after the death of the father, if the father at the time of death was Chinese. 3. A child born of a Chinese mother, the father being unknown or without a determinate nationality." [5] On the subject of expatriation the law is explicit: "Any Chinese subject intending to acquire an alien nationality must first obtain permission of discharge." [6] From the facts as reported it seems unlikely that such a permission of discharge was obtained; if it were obtained then, of course, China has no claim on the child either now or at any future time. If the "permission of discharge" was not obtained it is difficult to see how it could be claimed that the child has ceased to be a citizen of China, for China in its Nationality Law applies the State Consent clause.

Returning to American law and its interpretation: in the U. S. Foreign Relations, 1906, Part 1, pp. 1288-90, one may read the decision of the then Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a child born of Chinese parents and adopted by a citizen of the United States cannot be admitted to the United States as a citizen but must enter, if at all, as a member of an exempt class. The cases of *Lee Sing Far* v *U. S.* (35 C. C. 372, 94 Fed. 834 737); and *U. S.* v *Wong Kim Ark* may also be read in connection with this subject. Answering then the questions asked above it is believed that this is correct: The Chinese child adopted by American parents is an alien and not a naturalized American citizen; its parents can apply for a passport to take it into the United States for purposes of education in which case it enters as a member of the privileged class; in this case the parent certainly cannot be accused by the immigration authorities of attempting to evade the law by subterfuge.—They might not be in any case, but it is difficult to prophesy what immigration agents in the United States will do!

Status of Chinese Wife

As if the questions raised earlier were not sufficient evil unto the day thereof the reporter in conclusion fired a Parthian arrow. He says: "Another question—What is the status of a Chinese woman married to an American citizen in China?" He might, had he thought of it, have asked whether it makes any difference if the Chinese woman marries a *Chinese* who is an American citizen or marries an American Caucasian. He did not happen to think of this but it may be of interest to answer both! Perhaps the only country in which there may ordinarily be doubt expressed as to the status of the Chinese wife of one of its nationals is the United States of America. The first law dealing with the subject of marriages between Americans and foreigners was that of February 10, 1855. The British law of 1844 on woman on marriage to a British national thereby became naturalized. The American law says: "Any woman who is now, or may hereafter be, married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen." From the qualification as to potential naturalization of the woman without marriage it would seem that a Chinese wife of an American citizen is which the American law was based enacted that an alien excluded from the application of the law on account of the refusal of the Federal Government to permit naturalization of Chinese. And this seems to be the case: in the case of *Tsoi Sim* v *U. S.* which was decided on May 5, 1902, it was determined that a Chinese woman who has married an American citizen, although not registered in compliance with the provision of the Exclusion law, her status becomes that of her husband. But this decision applies only to the right of a citizen of the United States to bring his wife into the country without the possibility of her being deported on account of her race or her previous condition. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of citizenship of such a wife of an Americah citizen.[7]

On December 11, 1902, Minister Conger in Peking wrote to the American vice-consul-in-charge at Hankow: 'It seems...that both Chinese and Japanese women are classes excepted from the rule that the citizenship of the husband determines that of the wife..." On the same day he wrote to request the opinion of the Department of State at Washington on the question. Minister Conger's reasoning was based on the wording of Section 1994 of the Revised statutes, and upon 5 Sawyer, 155, and 6 Sawyer, 541, and to the cases of *Fong Yue Ting* (149 U. S., 716) and *In re Gee Hop* (71 Fed. Rep., 274). On February 5, 1903 Secretary John Hay replied to Mr. Conger in part as follows: "The views expressed in your letter of December 11, 1902...as to the status of Chinese and Japanese women married to citizens of the United States are correct." He referred to the cases of *Kelly* v. *Owen* (7 Wallace, 496) and *Burton* v *Burton* (45 New York, 373), in the former of which the court held that the act of Congress of February 1855, "confers the privilege of citizenship upon women married to citizens of the United States, if they are of the class of persons for whose naturalization the previus acts of Congress provide... The terms 'who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws' only limit the application of the law to free white women..." The Burton case placed a similar construction upon the Act.

Mixed Marriages

On the subject of mixed marriages within the United States it may be added that twenty-six states, namely Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee (by Constitution and by Statute); Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia (by Statute), either by Constitutional provision or by statute, forbid admixture of races; in the majority of cases these provisions refer to marriages of Whites and Blacks, but in several of the Western States, Mongolians, or Chinese are mentioned specifically. Marriages performed between members of the white and colored races are not accepted as such in States where they are prohibited. Persons may be refused the right to live in such relation in those States even though their marriage has been legally performed in a state which has no discriminatory legislation.[8]

According to the Chinese Law of Nationality an alien woman by marriage to a Chinese, without specification of locality, is considered to have become thereby a national of China if the marriage has been registered with the proper authorities. A Chinese woman is deemed to have lost her Chinese nationality on marriage to a foreigner, if the registry of the marriage has been properly made. But if "by the law of her husband's country she does not acquire its nationality through marriage, she shall be deemed to remain a Chinese. In the case of a judicial divorce, or of widowhood, a Chinese woman who, by her marriage or by loss of Chinese citizenship by her husband, has become an alien may apply for readmission to Chinese nationality.[9]

5. 4. Law on the Acquisition and Loss of Chinese Nationality. Sect. I, Art. I. Amer. Jour. Inter. Law, vol. 4, Supplement 1910:0160.

6. 5. Ibid. Sect. III, Art. XI.

7. 8. Reports of the Immig. Commission-Senate Document No. 758-61st Cong. 3rd Sess. Vol. 39: 279 (9)—116 F. R. 920, C. C. A.

8. G. T. Stephenson, Race Distinction in American Law, 42 Amer. Law Review (1909): 362-79.

9. Nationality Law. op. cit. Sect. IV, Art. XIX. XX.

The New Constitution of China: a Criticism

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

VI

The Local Government System.—My article previously published in the *Review* properly invited attention to the failure of the Provisional Constitution to outline the local government system. The framers of the new Chinese Constiution have included in this instrument express provisions on local government which were lacking in the Nanking Constitution. The late Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, said that "it will be wise for the central government to repose all responsibility for local affairs on the provinces, districts and local communities. The greatest political treasure of China is the capacity of the people in their own neighborhood to manage their own affairs. When the people realize that the central government seeks no power to meddle with them or obstruct them, but that its great and necessary powers will be exercised solely for their protection and for favoring, not retarding, their own business activities, they will be willing to support the government."

Local Government

A written constitution cannot extend beyond providing in broad outline the governmental agencies for the larger and more important administrative areas. In any constitutional provision that may be made for local governing agencies, a distinction should be borne in mind between a unitary system of government and a federal one. In unitary and administratively centralized states such as France, local governments exist which possess wide discretionary powers so that each area is able through its own governing agencies to meet its own special needs as it deems best, but these autonomous powers are conceived of as granted by the central legislative authority. and, in their exercise, they are subject to the supervision of the general government, which if it is found necessary, may annul or amend improper local action, or compel the performance of those obligations which are by law imposed upon the local authorities. Thus the necessary supremacy of the central government is secured, and, at the same time, local self-government within reasonable limits is provided.

In a federal system the central governmeut necessarily loses a considerable amount of its control over the actions of the member states. The federal system possesses certain very important advantages, but it is practically safe and efficient only under peculiar conditions. It is not only expensive but, in many respects, inefficient from an administrtive point of view, and where the people are not prepared for it, and qualified to appreciate and abide by the special and technical constitutional limitations which it creates, it is a dangerous form of government, involving as it does serious inroads upon the authority of the central government. And it may also be pertinent to observe that in all the federal system of government now existing considerations of practical expediency have forced a continuous increase of the authority of the general government.

Sheng and Hsien

Under the new Chinese Constitution the local areas are divided into two grades, the Province (Sheng) and the District (Hsien) (Art. 124). The local government system adopted for China partakes of the characteristics and features of both the federal and the unitary systems. A province may enact laws for provincial self-government, but these shall not conflict with the Constitution or with any law of the National Parliament. (Art. 125).

There is a provision for the drafting of the Provincial Self-government Law:

"Art. 126. The Provincial Self-government Law shall be drafted by a Provincial Self-government Law Conference composed of delegates elected by the Provincial Assembly, the District Assemblies, and the professional organizations of the entire province.

In regard to the delegates above mentioned, besides one to be elected by each District Assembly, the number to be elected by the Provincial Assembly shall not exceed one-half of the total elected by the District Assemblies. This shall apply also to the delegates to be elected by the various professional organizations.

The delegates to be elected by the Provincial Assembly and the District Assemblies shall not be members of these assemblies. The law for the governance of such election shall be regulated by the Provincial Law."

In the light of the above provision it is really difficult to ascertain whether the intention of the framers of the new Constitution is a unitarian system of local government or a federal one. Instead of authorising the National Parliament to pass a code or law regulating the provinces (sheng) and the districts (hsien), like the Provincial and Municipal Codes passed by the Philippine Legislature, the new Chinese Constitution provides for the calling of a Provincial Self-government Law Conference, whose work will be almost similar to that of the Constitution Conference.

Lack of Harmony

Many observers doubt the success of this scheme. In China there is at present lack of governmental unity and harmony. All the different parts of the official machinery are not properly articulated with one another. In practice the Central government only exercises control over the central bureaus and offices and not over many provinces which are operating independently of the Peking government.

In America, England, France, Japan, Philippines and other countries, the government or the state is considered as an agency for the promotion of the welfare of the people, and constitutes a single unit which exercises effective control over the whole national territory. The powers of the Executive are exercised through several Departments which have direct control and effective action on the government of provinces or states and districts or municipalities.

The Provincial Self-government Law Conference of China should have been called before the passage of the new Permanent Constitution, and not after. The visible tendency of this Conference will be the establishment and adoption of the federal system of local government. If so, there will be need of amending the existing Constitution. Most of the Chinese provinces are in practice self-governing and independent from the central government, and should they agree to accept a Provincial Self-government Law, it will be under the express condition that they will not be deprived of the powers that they actually possess. It will be a deadlock between the claim for the sovereignty of the nation and the demand for sovereign powers by certain autonomous provinces. An interesting feature in China is that no head of a province can stand without being supported by a big army. In the Philippines, the governor of a province does not have a single soldier at his command and disposal.

Provincial Government

Article 127 of the new Chinese Constitution says:

"The following provisions shall apply to all Provinces:

1. The Province shall have a Provincial Assembly which shall be a representative organ of a single-chamber system, and the members, shall be directly elected.

2. The Province shall have a Provincial Administrative Council (Sheng Wu Yuan) as executive of the Provincial Self-government Administration, to be composed of from five to nine members (Sheng Wu Yuen) directly elected by the people of the Province, and their term of office shall be four years. Before it is possible to carry out the direct election, an Electoral College may be formed for such election according to the provisions of the preceding article; but persons in military service shall not be elected unless they have been relieved of office for at least one year.

3 The Provincial Administrative Council shall have Chairman (Yuan Chang) who shall be elected by and among the members of the Council.

4. Citizens of the Republic of China who have been residing in the Province for one ysar or more shall be equal in the eyes of the law of the Province and be in full enjoyment of all civil rights."

The foregoing provision places the executive administration of the province into a body of persons instead of a single individual. A sort of collective leadership is established. Generally, in most countries the executive of a province or state is a single individual. A group of individuals acting as an executive organ cannot accomplish effective control and quick action as a single person vested with executive authority. The new Constitution does not distinguish clearly nor set proper boundaries between the powers of the Provincial Assembly and the powers of the Provincial Administrative Council. In the Philippines all executive powers of a province are exercised by one single individual, called the provincial governor, and all legislative powers are vested in a body or group of representative individuals, directly elected by the people, called the Provincial Board. Both, the province and the municipality are considered public corporations, and, as such possessing all the inherent powers and rights of a public corporate entity.

The organization of the government of a district (hsien) is outlined in the new Chinese Constitution in this manner:

"Art. 128. The following provisions shall apply to all districts:

I, The District shall have a District Assembly in which is vested the legislative power over all self-government affairs in the District.

2. The District shall have a Magistrate (Hsien Chang) directly elected by the people of the District as executive, with the assistance of the District Council (Hsien Ts'au Shih Hui), of the District Self-governing Administration. This, however, shall not apply pending the completion of the independence of the Judiciary and the lower grade self-government system.

3. In remitting to the province the amount of provincial taxes allocated to it, the District shall have the right to retain a portion thereof, not exeeeding forty per cent of the entire amount.

4, The Provincial government shall have no right to dispose of the property and self-government funds of the District.

5. In case of calamities, natural or otherwise, or on account of shortage of self-government funds, the District may apply to the Provincial Administrative Council for, and with the approval of the Provincial Assembly, may receive, subsidies from the Provincial Treasury.

6. The District shall be under obligation to observe National Laws and Provincial Laws."

Status of District Governments

The failure to organize the district as a public corporation is liable to bring about many complications in the application of the present Chinese system of district government. Can the District sue and be sued? Can the District issue bonds or make loans? Can the District levy taxes? Can the District dispose of local public money and local public property? If the District has such powers, which many observers maintain that it does not have, what are their limitations? The new Chinese Constitution is silent on these matters.

The legislative powers of the District are exercised by the District Assembly. The executive powers are vested in a District Magistrate and in the District Council. The existence of the District Council- a sort of a Cabinet for the District Head—does not seem to be justified.

In the creation of provincial and district assemblies, and provincial and district councils, the new Constitution fails to outline the powers which are merely directory or discretionary and those powers which are absolutely of mandatory character.

The new charter is also silent on the question whether the Hsien Magistrates do still retain the judicial powers which they had under the old system.

Shanghai Exports to U. S. $3,654,688 in May

The value of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during May 1924 was U. S. $3,654,688, and for the first five months of 1924 U. S. $15,954,931, for all articles, according to a report issued by Consul-General E. S. Cunningham. The principal articles of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during May 1924, and the values thereof, were as follows:

Article	*Value for May 1924.*	(Value for first five months of 1924).
Goat and kid skins	U.S. $256,330	U.S. $1,231,463
Camphor, crude	74,920	352,983
Cotton, raw	7,976	166,601
Cotton laces & embroideries	303,838	1,088,303
Silk, raw	256,739	3,413,802
Silk, wild	74,973	493,089
Silk, waste	1,028	127,618
Silk piece goods	11,020	48,709
Silk, miscellaneous manufactures	7,159	17,646
Pongee	75,893	175,954
Gold bars	748,107	1,445,509
Gold coins	235,455	548,762
Mah Jongg	116,349	707,303
Other exports	1,484,901	6,137,189
	U.S. $3,654,688	U.S. $15,954,931

Japan and the U. S. Naval Oil Scandal

(*From the Washington, D. C., Herald*)

Here is an extraordinary series of events, offered to the readers of this paper for the exercise of their intelligence:

1. On September 1, 1923, a devastating earthquake destroyed the cities of Tokio and Yokohama and the adjacent naval base. To the terrors of the earthquake was added the horror of a vast conflagration of burning oil on the surface of Tokio Bay.

2. In February, 1924, the bankers of this country, under the leadership of J. P. Morgan & Co., subscribed over $150,000,000 to a Japanese loan. Books were opened at ten in the morning and closed at twelve noon, with an oversubscription estimated at 50 per cent. Newspapers reported that a large part of the loan, perhaps $100,000,000, would be spent for supplies in this country.

3. On March 7 last, in the Wall Street *Journal*, Guy M. Walker, one of the country's leading experts on Far Eastern affairs defended the Doheny contract to build storage tanks for the Navy in Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Walker asserted that the Navy had the most pressing need for these oil supplies because Japan, even after the Naval Disarmament Treaty, was preparing to attack us on the basis of the California Alien Land Law. He continued:

"The thing that dissipated the Japanese war cloud was the earthquake, which destroyed the enormous subterranean tanks in which the Japanese government had stored their oil supply. The breaking of these tanks filled Tokio Bay and the creeks of Tokio and Yokohama with Japanese Naval oil, which burned in that enormous blast, which destroyed 100,000 people from the oil alone, in a few hours. It was the destruction of these Japanese oil reserves, and that alone, that ended the threat of danger to the United States Navy in the Pacific.

4. On March 12, in the New York *Herald*, E. L. Doheny said:

"It took the Japanese earthquake to reveal how necessary that (the Pearl Harbor oil storage) was. Millions of barrels of oil in secret underground storage was what burned the city of Tokio, and that was oil that Japan had bought from companies who were drilling along the border of this very Naval Reserve No. 1. Japan bought our Navy's oil.

5. On March 10, F. H. Bedford, Sr., a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, departed for Europe on the *Berengaria*. Boarding the steamer, he said to a reporter:

"Outlook for the oil trade is good. Standard Oil will doubtless share in the replenishing of Japanese oil reserves destroyed by the earthquake.

6. An *Associated Press* dispatch from Tokio dated March 13 reads as follows:

"Japanese military anthorities have frustrated an attempt by J. P. McCullough and D. F. MacLaughlin, American surveyors representing Sinclair Oil interests, to enter the northern section of the island of Sakhalin, and have taken them in gunboats from Sakhalin to Otaru in Hokkaido.

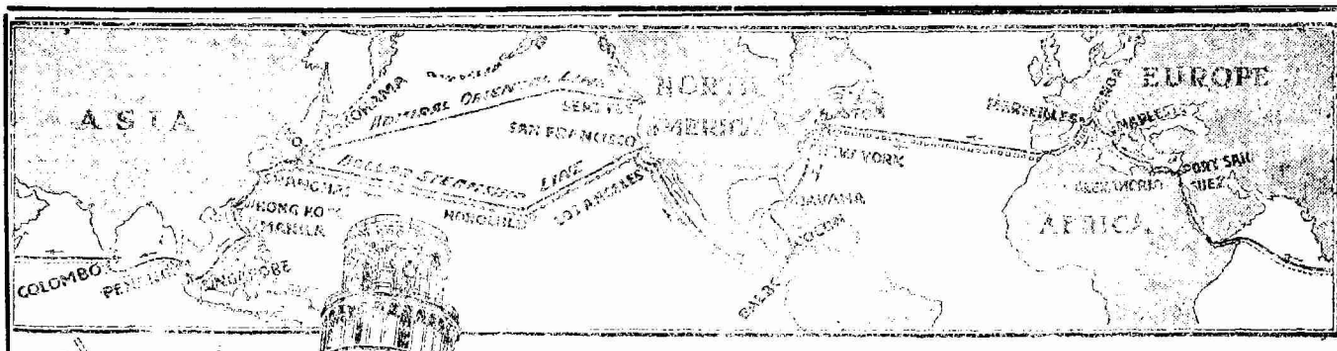
The Sinclair surveyors were in the Russian half of Sakhalin making explorations under the terms of the Sinclair Company's contracts with the Soviet government.

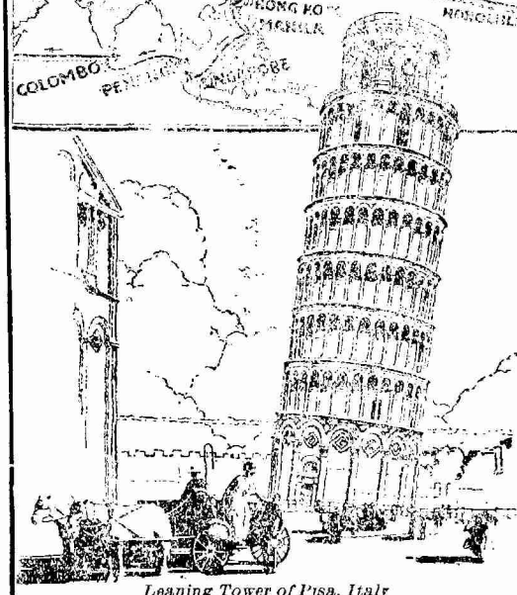
Is it not high time for the American government and the American oil companies to get together?

F. H. Bedford, Sr., and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are just as patriotic as any of the rest of us. And the Sinclair Company deserves the support of its government in its protest against Japanese interference with its attempt to carry out its contract to drill for oil in an island belonging to Russia.

The present looks like an unusual and a very vital opportunity for the United States government to get together with the oil industry, which is not only the basis of our national economic life, but is also the backbone of our national defense.

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY
Supplies, Developing, Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture
BURR PHOTO CO.
9 Broadway
Opposite Astor House





Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Adams	July 18	August 27	Sept. 11
President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
President Polk	August 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4

21 World Ports

Every 14 Days
Passenger & Freight

SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PENANG
COLOMBO
SUEZ
PORT SAID
ALEXANDRIA
NAPLES
GENOA
MARSEILLES
BOSTON
NEW YORK
HAVANA
COLON
BALBOA
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU
KOBE
SHANGHAI

Five Services in One

Inter-Oriental
Oriental-European
Trans-Atlantic
North American Inter-Coastal
Trans-Pacific

Stopovers Wherever Desired

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

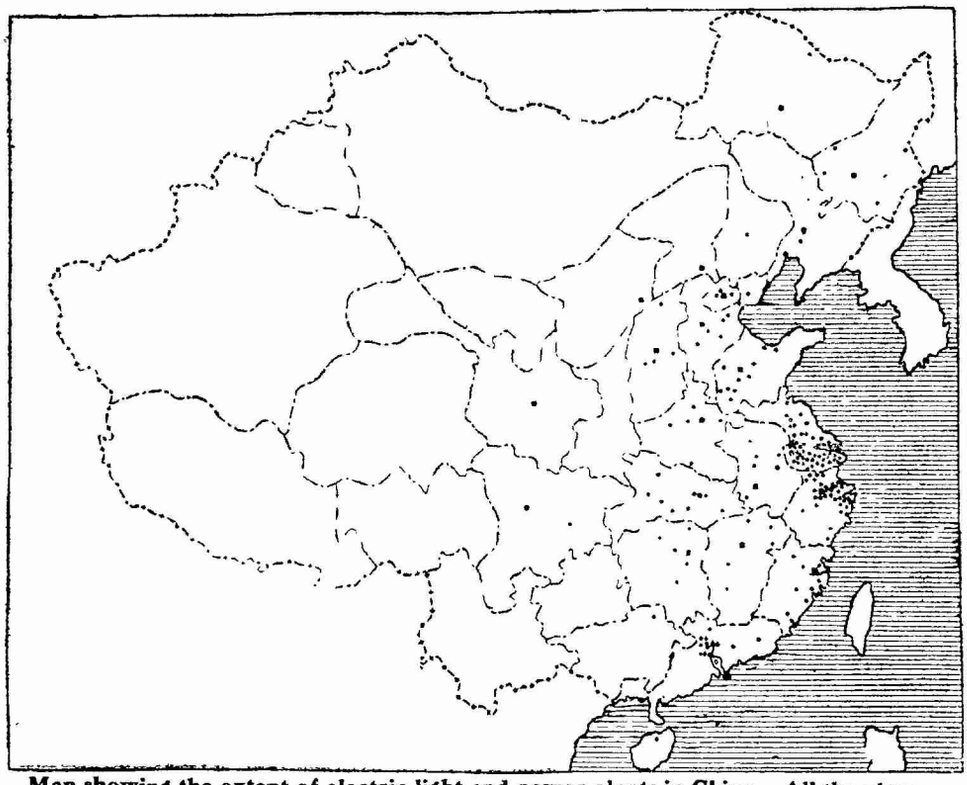
SHANGHAI

Freight Office—Robert Dollar Bldg. Passenger Office—Corner Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

Yokohama—Kobe—Tientsin—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Singapore

29-125

Over 200 Electric Plants Scattered over China



Map showing the extent of electric light and power plants in China. All the places mentioned in the table are marked, but there are doubtless other towns provided with electrical undertakings of which official cognizance has not been taken.

Electric light and power plants, with capitals ranging from millions of dollars in Shanghai and $6,000,000 in Peking down to $10,000 in several small interior towns, are rapidly springing up in most of the provinces of China. As may be seen from the accompanying map, of the 220 plants, nearly one-half are situated in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, 62 in the former and 34 in the latter. The capitalization of the electric plants of Chekiang amounts to Mex. $2,500,000, and to Mex. $12,000,000 in Kiangsu. In the June issue of the *Chinese Economic Monthly*, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, is the list of electric plants in China which follows. The data was obtained from the Ministry of Communications which requires all electric plants to register and take out a license. While the list may not be entirely accurate nor complete, still it furnishes an excellent idea of the development going on in China despite disturbed political conditions.

Electric Light and Power Plants in China

Place	Company	Capital
Anhwei (安徽)		
Anking (安慶)	Anking Electric Light Co. (安慶)	.....
Hohfei (合肥)	Yaoyuan Electric Light Co. (耀遠)	$ 60,000
Pengpu (蚌埠)	Pengpu Yaohwai Electric Light Co. (耀淮)	$150,000
Tatung (大通)	Tatung Electric Light Co. (大通)	$100,000
Wuhu (蕪湖)	Wuhu Mingyuan Electric Light Co. (明遠)	Tls. 180,000
Tangtu (當塗)	Yaoping Electric Light Co (耀平)	.....
Shucheng (舒城)	Shucheng Yuanta Electric Light Co. (遠大)	.....
Chahar (察哈爾)		
Kalgan (張家口)	North China (Hwa Pei) Electric Light Co. (華北)	$350,000
Chekiang (浙江)		
Changhing (長興)	Changming Electric Power Co. (長明)	$ 40,000
Chinghai (鎮海)	Chinghai Hwaming Electric Light Co. (華明)	$ 80,000
„	Chinghai Mingming Electric Light Co. (明明)	$ 50,000
Chuhsien (衢縣)	Chuhsien Chuchen Electric Light Co. (衢城)	$ 70,000
Chungteh (崇德)	Shihwan Puyih Electric Light Co. (石灣普益)	.....
Haining (海寧)	Haining Kiashih Electric Light Co. (硤石)	$ 30,000
Haiyen (海鹽)	Haiyen Changming Electric Light Co. (昌明)	$ 12,000
Hangchow (杭州)	Hanghsien Sinming Electric Light Co. (杭縣新明)	$ 30,000
„	Hangchow Tayuli Electric Light Co. (大有利)	$350,000
Huchow (湖州)	Wuhsing Electricity Co. (吳興)	$120,000
Huchow Shwanglingchen (湖州雙林鎮)	Wuhsing Shwanglingchen Electric Light Co. (吳興雙林鎮)	$ 40,000
Kashan (嘉善)	Kashan Changyao Electric Light Co. (昌耀)	$ 25,000
Kashing (嘉興)	Kashing Yungming Electric Light Co. (永明)	$100,000
	Kashing Chengsin Electricity Co. (振新)	$ 18,000
Kinghwa (金華)	Kinghwa Electric Light Co. (金華)	$ 16,000
Linghuchen (菱湖鎮)	Linghuchen Tunglee Electric Light Co. (通利)	$ 20,000
Ninghai (寧海)	Ninghai Henlee Electric Light Co. (恆利)	$100,000
Ningpo (寧波)	Ningpo Yungyao Electric Light Co. (永耀)	$500,000
„	Ningpo Hofeng Electric Light Co. (和豐)	$100,000
(Tseki) „ (慈谿)	Tseki Yungming Electric Light Co. (永明)	$ 25,000
Pinghu (平湖)	Pinghu Changming Electric Light Co. (昌明)	$ 30,000
Pingyaochen (Hangchow) (瓶窯鎮)	Hsuanyang Electric Light Co. (宣陽)	$ 20,000
Puyuanchen (濮院鎮)	Puyuanchen Electric Light Co. (濮院鎮)	$ 20,000
Shaohing (紹興)	Shaohing Hwakwang Electric Light Co. (華光)	$100,000
Shihpu (石浦)	Shihpu Mingsin Electric Light Co. (明星)	$ 30,000
Siaoshan (蕭山)	Siaoshan Kwangming Electric Co. (光明)	$ 20,000
„	Lingpu Chienyuan Electric Light Co. (臨浦乾元)	.....
Suian (瑞安)	Suian Nanti Electric Light Works (南堤)	$ 12,000
Szeanchen (泗安鎮)	Puchao Electric Light Co. (普照)	$ 25,000
Tehtsing (德清)	Tehtsing Electric Light Co. (德清)	$ 12,000
Tinghai (定海)	Tinghai Chowshan Electricity Co. (舟山)	$ 50,000
Wangtienchen (王店鎮)	Wangtienchen Yaoming Electric Light Co. (耀明)	$ 15,000
Yuhang (餘杭)	Yuhang Electric Light Co. (餘杭)	.....
Yunghia (永嘉)	Yungkia Puhua Electric Light Co. (普華)	$ 80,000
Chihli (直隸)		
Chinwangtao (秦皇島)	Kailant Mining Administration plant (開灤礦務局發電廠)	.....
Kaoyang (高陽)	Kaoyang Electric Light Co. (高陽)	$130,000

Fighting Darkness

SINCE primeval days man has groped and fought for enduring light, as a safeguard against evil and danger and as a beacon marking the way to welfare and comfort

It is a long stride from the flint-struck spark and the smoky, resinous knot to the brilliant electric light; and the interim marks the development of man,—a development that has kept pace with the evolution of light.

In this progressive transformation of natural resources into artificial sunlight, the General Electric Company plays a pre-eminent part.

General Electric engineering is at your service through our nearest office or representative.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK, U.S.A. COMPANY, Inc. SCHENECTADY NEW YORK, U.S.A

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Japan: International General Electric Company, Inc., Yokohama; Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Company, Ltd., Kawasaki.

Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.

Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.

China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., International General Electric Co., Inc., Shanghai.

General office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China:
International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

29-127

Lutaichen (Lingho) (甯河蘆台鎮)	Chiyeh Electric Light Co. (企業)	$100,000
Paoting (保定)	Paoting Electric Light and Power Co. (保定)	$200,000
Peking (北京)	Peking Chinese Merchants Electric Light Co. (北京華商)	$6,000,000
,,	Tungan Bazaar Electric Light Co. (東安市場)	$100,000
,,	Tasenli Electric Light Co. (大柵里)	50,000
,,	Peking Union Medical College Plant (協和醫院)	.....
,,	President's Residence Electric Plant (公府電燈房)	.....
,,	Peking Electric Light Co. (for Legation Quarters) 使館界)	
Shanhaikwan (山海關)	Shanhaikwan Electric Light Co. (山海關)	$150,000
Shihkiachwang (石家莊)	China Interior Electric Light Co. (中國內地)	$200,000
Tientsin (天津)	Tientsin Tramways & Lighting Co. (天津電車電燈公司)	Fr. 6,250,000
,,	Tientsin Gas & Electric Light Co.	Tls. 250,000
,,	British Municipal Council Plant	....
Tientsin	Hwahsin Cotton Mill Electric Plant (華新紡織廠電力房)	.....
,,	Ex-German Concession Plant	.....
,,	Hengyuan Cotton Mill Electric Plant (恆源紡織廠電力房)	
,, (Yangliutsing) (楊柳青)	Tsingchen Chinese Merchants Electric Plant (青鎮)	$100,000 $150,000
Tongshan (唐山)	Hwa Kee Tongshan Electric Power Co. (華記)	$ 70,000
Tsanghsien (滄縣)	Tsanghsien Electricity Co. (滄縣)	.....
Tsinghuayuan (清華園)	Tsinghua College Plant (清華學校電力廠)	.....
Tsinghsing (井陘)	Ching Hsing Coal Mine Plant (井陘礦務局發電廠)	
Tungchow (通州)	Tunghsien Tsenghwa Electric Light Co. (not yet in operation) (通縣增華)	$ 60,000 .....
Tungpao (東堡)	Tungpao Electric Light Plant (東堡)	
	Fengtien (奉天)	
Chinchow (錦州)	Chinhsien Electric Co. (錦縣)	$100,000 small money
Dairen (大連)	Dairen Electric Light Plant	.....
Liaoyang (遼陽)	Liaoyang Hwahsin Electric Light Co. (華興)	$120,000 small money
Mukden (奉天)	Chinese Government Electric Light Works.	$1,200,000
,,	Fengtien Electric Light Co. (奉天)	$520,000 (big money)
Port Arthur (旅順)	Port Arthur Electric Light Co.	.....
	Fukien (福建)	
Amoy (厦門)	Amoy Electric Light & Power Co. (厦門)	$300,000
Changchow (漳州)	Lungki Electric Light Co. (龍溪)	$100,000
Chuanchow (泉州)	Chuanchow Electric Light Co. (泉州)	$100,000
Foochow (福州)	Foochow Electricity Co. (福州)	$1,200,000
Futsing (福清)	Futsing Electric Light Co. (福清)	$ 30,000
Kienow (建甌)	Kienew Electricity Co. (建甌)	$ 80,000
Kutien (古田)	Kutien Electric Light Co. (古田)	$ 20,000
Putien (莆田)	Putien Electric Light Co. (莆田)	$100,000
Shihma (石碼)	Shihma Hwatai Electric Light Co. (石碼華泰)	$ 11,500
Yungchun (永春)	Yungchun Electric Light Co. (永春)	$ 50,000
Kwankiang (瑯江)	Kwankiang Electric Light Co. (瑯江)	$ 10,000
	Heilungkiang (黑龍江)	
Blagovesch-ensk (黑河)	Hengyao Electric Light Co. (恆耀)	$ 30,000
Lungkiang (Tsitsihar) (江縣)	Kwangsin Electric Light Co. (廣信)	$100,000 $300,000
	Honan (河南)	
Chengchow (鄭州)	Chengchow Mingyuan Electric Light Co. (明遠)	$300,000
Kaifeng (開封)	Kaifeng Puling Electric Light Co. (普臨)	$200,000
Loyang (洛陽)	Loyang Chaoling Electric Light Co. (照臨)	$ 50,000
Shangkiu (商邱)	Shangkiu Hwaming Electric Light Co. (華明)	$100,000
Sinsiang (新鄉)	China Interior Electric Light Co. (中國內地)	$ 50,000
Sinyang (信陽)	Sinyang Kwanghwa Electric Light Co. (光華)	$100,000
	Hongkong (香港)	
Hongkong	China Light & Power Co., Kowloon Supplies, Kowloon.	$1,000,000
Hongkong	Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.	
	Hunan (湖南)	
Changsha (長沙)	Changsha Electric Light Co. (長沙)	$500,000
Changteh (常德)	Changteh Langlang Eletric Light Co. (朗朗)	$ 80,000
Hengchow (衡州)	Hengchow Tungming Electric Light Co. (通明)	$ 60,000
Hungkiang (洪江)	Kwanghsiung Electric Light Co. (光雄)	$150,000
Shangtan (湘潭)	Siangtan Taming Electric Light Co. (大明)	$250,000
Yiyang (益陽)	Yiyang Puming Electric Light Co. (普明)	$ 10,000
Yochow (岳州)	Yoyang Tunghai Electric Light Co. (岳陽東海)	$ 40,000
	Hupeh (湖北)	
Chuhochen (朱河鎮)	Chuhochen Hwansin Electric Light Co. (煥新)	$ 10,000
Hankow (漢口)	Chitsi Water & Electric Power Co. (既濟水電)	$2,500,000
,,	Hankow Light & Power Co., supplies British, French & Russian concessions,	....
,,	Ex-German Concession Plant	.....
Hanyang (漢陽)	Hanyang Iron Works Electric Plant (漢陽鋼鐵廠電力房)	
Ichang (宜昌)	Ichang Kwangming Electric Light Co. (光明)	$ 40,000
Laohokow (老河口)	Laohokow Kwanghwa Electric Light Co. (光化)	$ 70,000
Mienyang (沔陽)	Mienyang Pusin Electric Light Co. (普新)	$ 30,000
Shasi (沙市)	Shasi Puchao Electric Light Co. (普照)	$ 60,000
Sintichen (新堤鎮)	Sintichen Pusin Electric Light Co. (普新)	$ 30,000
Wuchang (武昌)	Wuchang Electric Light Co. (武昌)	$120,000
Wusueh (武穴)	Wusueh Kwangming Electric Light Co. (光明)	$ 60,000
	Jehol (熱河)	
Chihfeng (赤峯)	Chihfeng Electric Light Co. (赤峯)	$ 80,000
	Kansu (甘肅)	
Lanchow (蘭州)	Provincial Government Plant	.....
	Kiangsi (江西)	
Hokow (河口)	Hokow Kwangyao Electric Light Co. (廣耀)	$ 60,000
Kanchow (贛州)	Kanhsien Kwanghwa Electric Light Co. (贛縣光華)	$ 50,000
Kian (吉安)	Kichow Electric Light Co. (吉州)	$ 60,000
Kingtehchen (景德鎮)	Chinyao Electric Co. (景耀)	$165,000
Kiukiang (九江)	Kiukiang Yinglu Electric Light Co. (映廬)	$120,000
Nanchang (南昌)	Kiangsi Electric Light Co. (江西)	Tls. 50,000
	Kiangsu (江蘇)	
Changchow (常州)	Changchow Electric Power Co. (常州電力公司)	.....
Changshu (常熟)	Changshu Electric Light Co. (常熟)	$120,000
Chinkiang (鎮江)	Tacho Electric Light Co. (大照)	Tls. 200,000
Chwansha (川沙)	Chwansha Tachwan Electric Light Co. (大川)	$ 20,000
Haimen (海門)	Haimen Haiming Electric Co. (海明)	$ 30,000
Hwaian (淮安)	Leehwai Electric Light Co. (利淮)	$120,000
,,	Puming Electric Light Co. (普明)	$ 30,000
Hwangchiao-chen, Tsihing (泰興黃橋鎮)	Hwangchiao Yaohwang Electric Light Co. (耀華)	$ 30,000
Icheng (Shihcherwei) (儀徵十二圩)	Hwakwang Electric Light Co. (華光)	$ 30,000

BACK OF EVERY FORTUNE LIES AN EARLY FOUNDATION OF

THRIFT

ARE YOU LAYING YOUR FOUNDATION THIS YEAR?

1\2 OF 1924 IS GONE

DON'T DELAY ANY LONGER

ONE MINUTE OF YOUR TIME NOW
WILL OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

CALL AT THE BANK — OR WRITE US

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

"The Bank of Personal Service"

15 Nanking Road.

Ihing (宜興)	Yaoi Electric Light Co. (耀宜)	$ 80,000
Jukao (如皐)	Jukao Kaoming Electric Light Co. (皐明)	$100,000
Kaoyu (高郵)	Kaoyu Electric Light Co. (高郵)	$ 50,000
„ (Lintsechen) (臨澤鎮)	Separate plant of the above company being installed	.....
Kiangtu (Yangchow) (江都)	Siennuchen Kwanghwa Electric Light Co. (仙女鎮光華) (H)	$ 10,000
„	Kiangtu Chengyang Electric Light Co. (振揚)	$320,000
Kiangyin (江陰)	Hwaming Electric Light Co. (華明)	$ 50,000
Kiating (嘉定)	Kiating Hwahsin Electric Light Co. (華興)	Tls. 25,000
Kintan (金壇)	Fuming Electric Light Co. (福明)	Tls. 30,000
Liyang (溧陽)	Liyang Chengheng Electric Light Co. (振亨)	$ 50,000
Liuho (瀏河)	Yuhwa Electric Light Co. (友華)	$ 20,000
Lotien (羅店)	Lotien Electric Co. (羅店)	$ 30,000
Nanhwei (南匯)	Sinchangchen Changhwa Electric Light Co. (新場鎮昌華)	$ 12,000
„	Chowpu Taming Electric Light Co. (周浦大明)	$ 12,000
„	Nansha Electric Co. (南沙電氣公司)	.....
Nanking (南京)	Provincial Government Plant	$300,000
„	Ditto, Hsiakwan Electric Light Co. (下關分廠)	$400,000
Nantungchow (Kinshasi) (南通金沙市)	Nantung Kingsin Electric Light Co. (金星)	$ 18,000
Nanzin (南潯)	Nanzin Zinchen Electric Light Co. (潯震)	$ 80,000
Nansiang (南翔)	Nansiang Electric Light Co. (南翔)	$ 30,000
Paoshan (寶山)	Paoshan Sungpin Electric Co. (淞濱)	$300,000
Paoying (寶應)	Paoming Electric Light Co. (寶明)	$ 50,000
Penniuchen (奔牛鎮)	Pnming Electric Light Co. (浦明)	$ 8,000
Pootung (浦東)	Pootung Electric Co. (浦東)	$200,000
„	Kaochiaochen Electric Light Co. (高橋鎮)	$200,000
Pukow (浦口)	Electric Light & Power Co.	$900,000
Quinsan (崑山)	Quinsan Taikee Electric Light Co. (泰記)	$ 40,000
Shanghai (上海)	Chapei Water & Electric Supply (閘北水電公司)	Tls. 447,640
„	Kiangwan Electric Co. (江灣電氣公司)	.....
„	Shanghai Chinese Merchants Electric Co. (上海華商電氣公司)	$1,000,000
„	Shanghai Municipal Electricity Depot	.....
„	Hengta Cotton Mill Electric Plant. (恒大紗廠發電廠)	.....
Shanghai (上海)	Campagine Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage electrique de Shanghai	Fr. 8,000,000
Shengtsechen (盛澤鎮)	Shengtsehen Fuhsin Electric Light Co. (復新)	$ 15,000
Soochow (蘇州)	Soochow Chenghsin Electric Light Co. (振興)	Tls. 500,000
„	Soochow Electric Plant (蘇州電氣廠)	$300,000
Suchow (徐州) (Hsuchow)	Suchow Yaohwa Electric Light Co. (耀華)	$300,000
Sungkiang (松江)	Sungkiang Electric Co. (松江)	$120,000
Taichow (泰州)	Taihsien Chengtai Electric Light Co. (泰縣振泰)	$ 65,000
„ (Kiangyenchen) (姜堰鎮)	Kianghwa Electric Light Co. (姜華)	$ 30,000
Taitsang (太倉)	Taitsang Shakichen Electric Light Co. (沙溪鎮)	$ 15,000
Tanyang (丹陽)	Tanyang Shaoming Electric Light Co. (肇明)	$ 40,000
Tsingpu (青浦)	Tsingpu Kwanming Electric Light Co. (觀明)	$ 22,000
Tsungming (崇明)	Yaoming Electric Co. (耀明)	$ 20,000
Tunghai (東海)	Sintung Electric Light Co. (新東)	$ 50,000
Tungtai (東台)	Tungming Electric Light Co. (東明)	$100,000

Woosung (吳淞)	Paoming Electric Light Co. (寶明)	$ 40,000
Wusih (無錫)	Wusih Kwangchin Electic Light Co. (廣勤)	$ 18,000
,,	Chenghwa Electric Co. (震華)	$2,500,000
,,	Yaoming Electric Light Co. (耀明)	$300,000
,, (Tsingchen-sze) (青城市)	Chienchow Taming ElectricLight Co. (前洲大明)	.....
Yenchen (鹽城)	Yenchen Hsinhwa Electric Light Co. (興華)	$50,000

Kirin (吉林)

Changchun (長春)	South Manchuria Railway Electric Light Plant	.....
Harbin (哈爾濱) (濱江)	Yaoping Chinkee Electric Light Co. (耀濱慶記)	$500,000 small money
Kirin (吉林)	Yungheng Electric Light Plant (永衡)	$1,000,000
Suifengho (綏芬河)	Paochen Electric Light Co. (寶成)	.....
Yenki (延吉)	Yenki Hwahsin Electric Light Co. (華興)	$100,000

Kwangsi (廣西)

Kweilin (桂林)	Kweilin Electric Light Co.	.....

Kwangtung (廣東)

Canton (廣州) (番禺)	Canton Electric Supply Co. (廣州)	$1,500,000 (in dimes)
,, (Shawan-shichiao) (沙灣市橋)	Hungkwang Electric Light Co. (宏光)	$ 80,000
Chaochow (潮州)	Changming Electric Light Co. (昌明)	$ 80,000
Heungshan (香山)	Heungshan Szeki Electric Light Co. (石岐)	$ 35,000
Hoihow (海口) (瓊州)	Hoihow Electric Light Co. (海口)	$ 65,000
Kongmoon (江門)	Sinkwang Electric Light Co. (新光)	$100,000 (in dimes)
Kukiang (曲江)	Shaokwahg Electric Light Co. (韶光)	$100,000
Kungyifow (公益埠)	Kungyi Electric Light Co. (公益)	$ 60,000
Nanhai (南海)	Fatsan Kwanghwa Electric Light Co (佛山鎮光華)	$250,000
Samsui (三水)	Yaonan Electric Light Co. (耀南)	$ 70,000
Shektung (石龍)	Shektung Electric Light Co. (石龍)	.....
Sunteh (順德)	Yungkwei Electric Co. (容桂)	$ 80,000
Swatow (汕頭)	Kaiming Electric Light Co.	$200,000
Taipinghsu (太平墟)	Taipinghsu Lienkwang Electric Light Co. (聯光)	$ 40,000
Waichow (惠州)	Huitung Electric Light Co. (惠東)	$ 50,000
(*) Wuchow (梧州)	Wuchow Electric Light Co. (梧州)	$ 70,000

Shansi (山西)

Pingting (平定) (陽泉站)	Paochin Mining Co. Plant (保晉礦務公司發電廠)	$ 33,000
Pingyao (平遙)	Kingchin Electric Light Co (金井)	$ 50,000
Taiku (太谷)	Taiku Electric Light Co. (太谷)	$ 30,000
Taiyuan (太原)	Taiyuan Electric Light Co. (太原)	$165,000
Tatung (大同)	Tatung Electric Light Co. (大同)	$200,000

Shantung (山東)

(*) Chefoo (烟台)	Chefoo Electric Light Co. (烟台)	$300,000
Lintsing (臨清)	Lintsing Electric Light Co. (臨濟)	$160,000
Lungkow (龍口)	Lungkow Electric Light Co. (龍口)	$100,000
(*) Penglai (蓬萊)	Puchao Electric Light Co. (普照)	$100,000
Poshan (博山)	Poshan Electric Light Co. (博山)	$500,000
Taian (泰安)	Taian Electric Light Co. (泰安)	$ 70,000
Tenghsien (滕縣)	Tenghsien Electric Light Co. (滕縣)	$ 60,000
Tsaochow (曹州)	Tsaochow Electric Light Co. (曹州)	$ 500,000
Tsinan (濟南)	Tsinan Chinese Merchants Electric Light Co. (濟南華商)	Tls. 200,000
Tsining (濟寧)	Tsining Electric Light Co. (濟寧)	$100,000
Tsingtao (青島)	Tsingtao Electric Light & Power Co. (青島)	.....
Tsowhsien (鄒縣)	Tsowhsien Electric Light Co. (鄒縣)	.....
Weihsien (濰縣) and Fangtse (坊子)	Weitang Electric Light Co. (濰坊)	$100,000

Sinkiang (新疆)

Tihwa (迪化)	Tihwa Electric Light Co, (迪化)	$3,000,000

Suiyuan (綏遠)

Kweisui (歸綏)	Kweisui Electric Light Co. (歸綏)	$200,000
Paotowchen (包頭鎮)	Paotow Electric Light Co. (包頭)	$100,000

Szechwan (四川)

Chengtu (成都)	Shangyeh Electric Light Co.	.....
,,	Chiming Electric Light Co.	$300,000
Chungking (重慶)	Chu Chuan Electric Light Co.	$500,000
Luhsien (瀘縣)	Luchow Electric Light Co. (瀘州)	.....

Yunnan (雲南)

Mengtze (蒙自)	Mengtze Electric Light Co. (蒙自)	$100 000
Yunnanfu (雲南)	Yaolung Electric Light Co. (plant located at Shihlungpa)	$,200,000

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

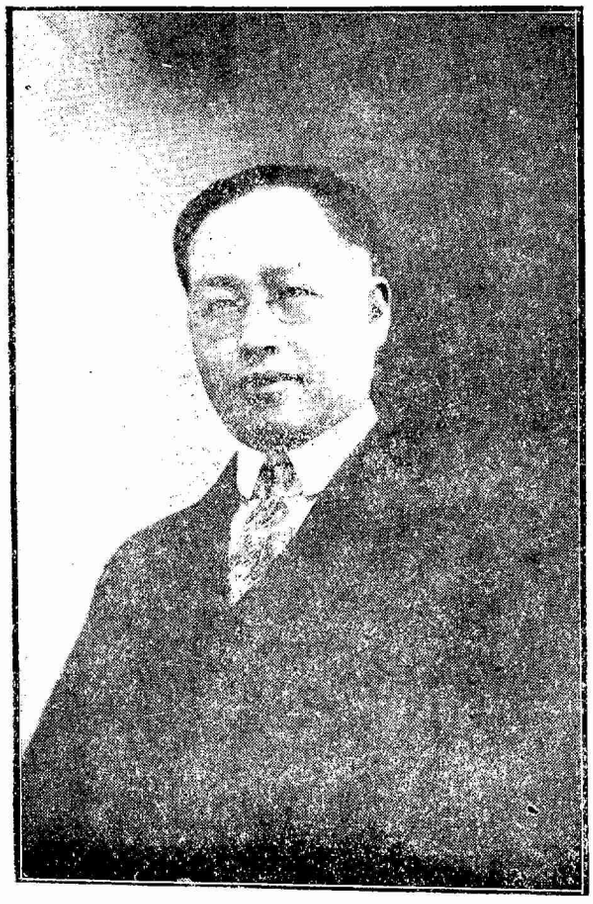
10 Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

(*Cable address—SOLANO*)

29-130

Who's Who in China



Mr. Chang Yao-chiang

張 耀 翔

Mr. Chang Yao-chiang was born in Hankow in 1896 and studied first at Boone University. He graduated from Tsing Hua in 1915, went to America in the same year and studied in Amherst College and Columbia University, receiving his A. B. in 1918. He then took post-graduate work in the Department of Psychology in the same University, received his A. M. in 1919. He returned to China in 1920 and was appointed professor of psychology of Peking Higher Normal College. He founded the Chinese Psychological Society in Nanking in 1921 and was elected the first president of the Society, and also editor of the *Chinese Journal of Psychology*, a 150-page quarterly, now drawing a circulation of 5,000 copies every issue. In that journal he published some of his original researches, such as "Chinese Vocabulary Test," "Chinese Information Test," "Chinese Superstitutions," "Eccentricities of Past Chinese," "First Memories," "A Study of Emotion of Chinese New Poets," etc. He was appointed dean of the Department of Education and Psychology of Peking Normal University in 1922, which post he is still holding.

Mr. Han-Liang Huang was born in 1893 in Amoy, Fukien province, and received his early education under the old literary system. He began the study of English in 1908, and entered Tsing Hua College as one of the first group of students to enter that College in the spring of 1911. After graduation from Tsing Hwa he was sent by the College to America to study in the same summer having passed a competitive examination with the highest average. He studied in the University of Michigan for two years and Princeton University for two years, receiving from the latter the degree of Litt. B. in 1915, after which he studied Economics in Columbia University 1915-1918, receiving A. M. in 1916 and Ph. D. in 1918. He returned to China in the winter of 1918 and has been engaged in the banking business in Shanghai and Manila since he returned. He was appointed Manager of the Ho Hong Bank, Ltd., Hongkong in 1923 which position he still holds. Mr. Huang has served as Director of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai and Manila and Chairman of South China Chapter of Tsing Hua Alumni Association. He is a member of Princeton Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

THROUGH THE U.S.A.

— *via* —

(*The Premier Railway of America*)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The **GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY** takes pleasure in announcing that, effective June 1, an entirely new All-steel **ORIENTAL LIMITED** has been placed in daily service.

The train is the finest and most luxurious ever constructed, and, pulled by the world's mightiest oil-burning locomotives, makes the trip from the Pacific Coast to Chicago (without change) in **TWO HOURS' FASTER TIME.**

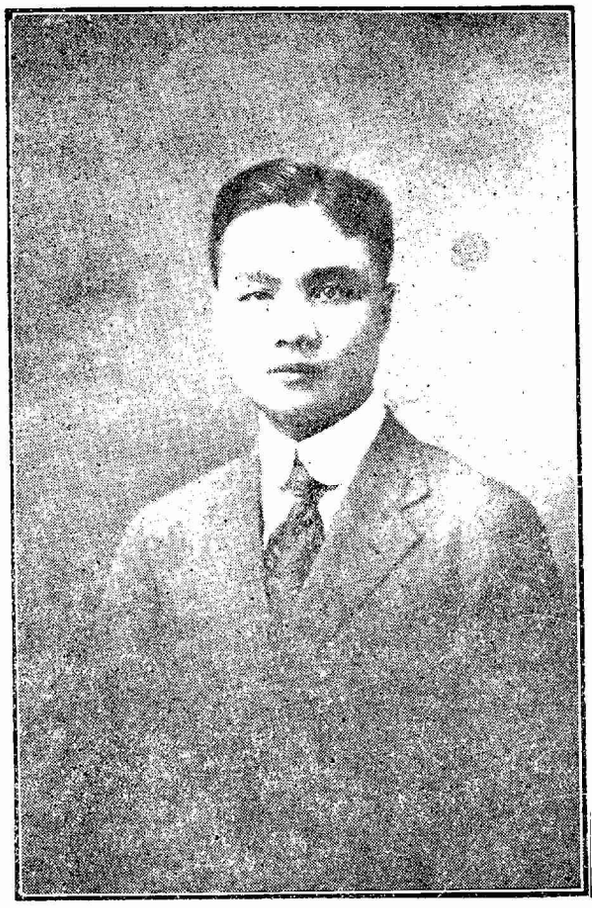
Leaving Seattle and Vancouver, B.C., the night of a steamer's arrival, the **ORIENTAL LIMITED** saves passengers hotel bills and 12 hours' time. It is the only all-steel train on any line leaving Seattleat night.

Eastbound.	EXAMPLE.		Westbound.
Mon. 8 p.m.	Lv. Seattle	Arr.	7 p.m. Thurs.
Thurs. 8 a.m.	Lv. St. Paul	Lv.	11 a.m. Tues.
Thurs. 8 p.m.	Arr. Chicago	Lv.	11 p.m. Mon.

Direct connections for the East.
Equally fast freight services.

China Office: Dollar Building
Shanghai
'Phone C. 8340.

29-131



Mr. Han-Liang Huang
黃漢樑

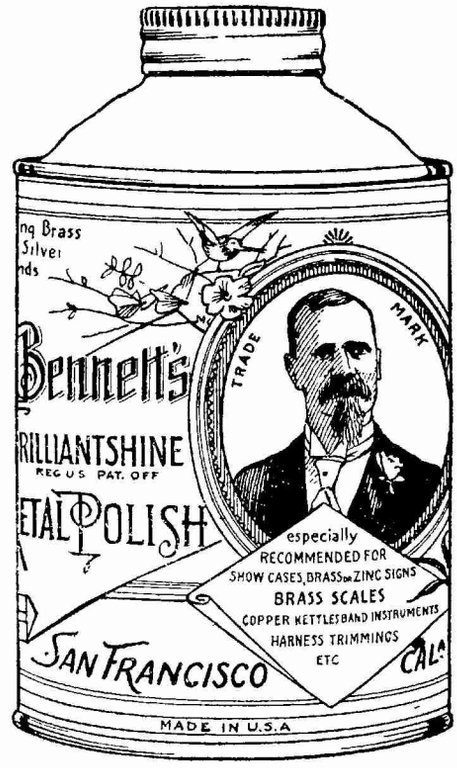
General Chin Shao-tseng was born at Tientsin. His service with the Ministry of War began in the Ching Dynasty which be served as a councillor. After the establishment of the Republic, General Chin continued as a councillor in the ministry of war until December 1917, when he was appointed Chief of the Department of Civil Affairs and Appointments. in March 1920 be was awarded the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho and in August was appointed Vice-Minister of War In May 1921, General Chin was made a lieutenant-general and in May 1922 he was appointed to act for the MInister of War for a period. In October 1922 he was granted the First Order of Wenfu and in November 1922 he was made a Chiangchun of the College of Marshals with the special title of Shao-wei. In September 1923 General Chin was again placed in charge of the affairs of the Ministry of War which position he held until January 1924 when General Lu Chin was appointed Minister of War. General Chin's present position is Vice-Minister of the Department of war.

General Chin Shao-tseng
金紹曾字益庭

Mr. Chow Pei-chen
生先箴佩周

Mr. Chow Pei Chen was born in Nanzing, Chekiang, in the year 1883. In 1901, he passed successfully the civil examination. After the Boxer Rebellion, he took up a business career but when the reform movement spread over China, he joined Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Democratic Party. At the time of the revolution he was one of the strong advocates of the republican form of government and devoted much of his time in maintaining the peace of Kiangsu and Chekiang. In 1917, he was appointed president of the Bureau of Governmental Properties of Chekiang. He resigned his post the following year, and in 1919, organized with some prominent merchants of Shanghai the Chartered Stock & Produce Exchange, which was then a new enterprise in China and of which he is still one of the managing directors. The next year, he was elected a member of the committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. In 1923, he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Finance of the Kuomingtang Party. He is a liberal supporter of charitable organizations and public works and in politics has always been a loyal supporter of Dr. Sun. He has done much to spread the doctrine of democracy.

There is only one GENUINE BRILLIANTSHINE Metal Polish



Read carefully to be sure that you are not sold an imitation product that is on the market.

E. W. BENNETT'S BRILLIANTSHINE METAL POLISH

has been imitated and a poor substitute of it is being sold as the genuine. Naturally the polish itself can't be duplicated but the bright red can has been. The label on the genuine contains no mis-spelled words. In order to help you get the Genuine Brilliantshine look for this mistake in spelling on

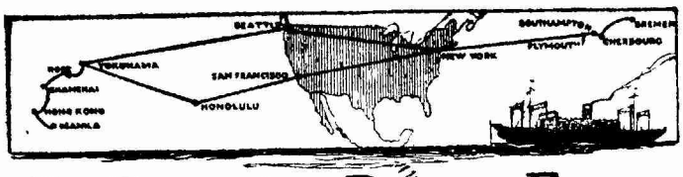
THE COUNTERFEIT CAN

On the back of the label under the heading Brilliantshine-you will find in the fifth line from the top-the word "weather" spelled incorrectly. On the counterfeit can it is spelled "wheather."

The spelling is as poor as the imitation. Be sure of the genuine Brilliantshine-if the spelling is right-the polish is good.

E. W. BENNETT & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
U.S.A.

29-133



The Convenient Route to Europe

SAIL from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong or Manila to Seattle or San Francisco—cross America by rail and sail from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton or Bremen via the United States Lines.

Investigate this new fast route to Europe today —special through rates. Through reservations.

UNITED STATES LINES
Agents
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Corner Kiangse & Nanking Roads, Shanghai
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Shanghai
Agencies in Principal Cities
Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you kow we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: U.S. $2,850,000

Men and Events

L. W. Hartigan, of the law firm of Allan and Hartigan, left for Manila last week for a brief trip.

The University of Nanking commencement exercises were held on the morning of June 23 in Sage Chapel.

A son, Nelson Erroll, Jr., was born to Judge and Mrs. N E. Lurton at Dr. Fearn's sanitarium on June 23.

F. J. Schuhl, of the law firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld, and Mrs. Schuhl were passengers for America on the *President Lincoln*, which sailed from Shanghai on June 22.

About 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education to be held at Southeastern University, Nanking from July 3 to 9.

Comissioner of Foreign Affairs S. T. Wen, of Nanking, presided at the second commencement of the Mission Girls' High Schools on June 20. There were 53 girls coming from 11 provinces of China, to graduate.

Word has been received of the death of Scovel Lyon, second son of Dr. D. Willard Lyon who has been with the Chinese Y. M. C. A. for the past 29 years. Death came as a result of a motorcycle accident in Connecticut.

W. W. Lockwood, associate general secretary of the Y.M. C. A., was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the newly formed Y club of the Shanghai American Returned Students. Mr. Lockwood sailed for America on the *President Jefferson* on June 24.

Commencement exercises were held at the National Southeastern University, Nanking, on June 25. About 200 students received diplomas. Part of the program was the dedication of the new Meng Fang library and the laying of the cornerstone of the new science building.

Over 70 students will sail on the *President Jackson* on August 10 to study in American colleges. Among these, 18 are students of St. John's University, 10 of Fuh Tan University and 10 of Soochow University. The Tsing Hua students, who number over 70, will sail on August 22 on the *President Jefferson*.

In the *Review* for June 7 there appeared an article under the title "Agricultural Education in South China" which was written by C. O. Levine of the Canton Christian College. The title of this article should have been, "Agricultural Education at the Canton Christian College," since according according to Mr. Levine agricultural education is also conducted in South China at the Kwangtung Agriculcural Experiment Station in Canton.

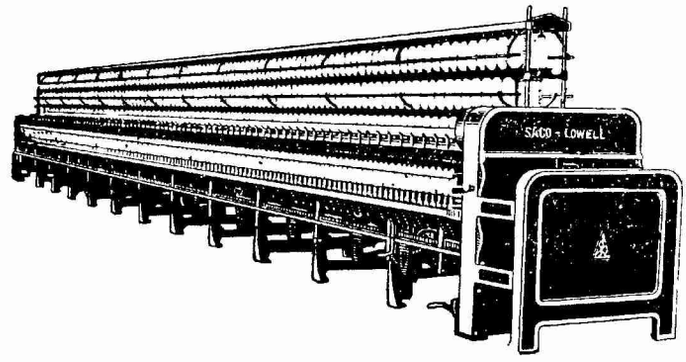
According to the New York *Herald-Tribune* for May 29 Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the wealthiest Chinese banker in Hongkong who was in New York on a visit expressed himself as being in favor of the recent U. S. Immigration Law which excludes Japanese laborers, to the following effect: "America has always been most friendly to China. There is room enough in China for the Chinese and in America for Americans. I am sure what your legislators have designed is for the mutual benefit of both countries." Mr. Ho is a brother of Sir Robert Ho Tung one of the first Chinese ever to be knighted by the British crown.

Among passengers leaving Shanghai for America on June 24 by the Admiral Line steamer *President Jefferson*, were several graduates of the Shanghai American school, who are proceeding home to enter college. These include Charles Squires, the student who won the Shanghai Rotary Club Bursary, going to Princeton, N. J.; Miss Dorothy Pray, who will enter New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H., and John S. Lockwood, winner on the Rector Scholarship for Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. Other S.A.S. students departing are Jerome Shipley and Paul Harvey, who graduated ltst year, and Wilfred Huntley.

USE A
SUPER CHALLENGER
Golf Ball
only $12 per Dozen
SERVICE - DISTANCE - ACCURACY
is wrapped up in it.

Cochrane Golf Clubs are best

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

News from North China

Admiral Washington, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, who came to Peking for a short visit, was received by the President on June 18 in the Presidential Palace. He was accompanied by Mr. Bell and Mr. Peck of the American Legation, Captain Smith, the U. S. Naval Attache and Flag Lieutenant Grayson. The Admiral and his wife were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, June 19.

Regarding the attitude of the foreign ministers in Peking towards the retrocession of the Russian Legation to the Russian Representative, the Chinese press has been somewhat harsh in criticising the Diplomatic Corps. A number of M. P's., 135 in number, recently issued a declaration in this connection saying that China must withstand the imperialistic influence now at work in diplomatic quarters

The Mukden Provincial Assembly, together with a number of other official bodies, recently declared that they could not countenance the Sino-Russian Agreements signed between the Peking government and the Soviet Envoy on the ground that the public opinion of the people of Manchuria was not respected in the negotiations. They also state that they could not be bound by any treaties or agreements between the Peking government and Russia entered into after May 1, 1921, which was the date of the break-down of relations between Chihli and Fengtien.

This is the busiest week of schools, as commencement exercises of all schools, colleges and universities are being given during this week. In Peking, the graduation ceremonies of the China University were attended by Dr. C. T. Wang, its president, a representative of the President, the Minister of Education, General Feng Yu-hsiang and a number of other prominent men. The commencement exercises of the Peking Union Medical College, being the first one in its history, held on June 18, was attended by Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister of Education and its president.

It is reported in foreign and Chinese newspapers in Peking that the Sino-Russian Conference will be opened on July 1, as two weeks have already passed since the signing of the preliminary agreements by Dr. Koo and Mr. Karakhan. Actual business sessions, however, according to the report, will not take place until the early part of autumn.

Next Monday noon June 23, a state dinner will be given at the Waichiaopu Building by Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Lev Mikhilovitch Karakhan, the Soviet Plenipotentiary Envoy in Peking, and the entire staff of the Soviet Mission, as the first official function of the kind after recognition of the Soviet government. The presentation of the Russian Envoy's credentials, however, will not take place until the issue of exchanging ambassadors has been settled.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the American Minister, suffering from a slight attack of dysentery, went into the Peking Union Medical Hospital June 19. His condition is not very serious.

Paul Page Whitham, manager of the Asia Development Company and president of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, who has been in the Capital for several days on business, left on June 19 for his home via Tientsin.

Oliver J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has returned to Peking from a trip to Shanghai, Hankow and Hupeh province. He expects to spend a few weeks in the Capital and will then start on another trip into the interior.

Robert E. Chandler, Secretary of the North China Mission of the American Board, and his father, John S. Chandler of Yale University and Theological Seminary, are now on a short visit to the Chinese Capital.

Dr. William Evans, the well-known Bible scholar and Director of Bible Conferences throughout the States, accompanied by his son, Louis H. Evans, well-known athlete of the University of California, has arrived in Peking and is stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits, on a round the-world tour, visiting all Mission stations. They will also visit Peitaiho, Kuling, Shanghai, and other places before sailing for India in the autumn.

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

The only Portable with an established, world-wide reputation

New Models now available with the following improvements:

1. Automatic Ribbon Reverse
2. Standard Keyboard Spacing with shift keys on both sides
3. Ten inch carriage
4. Combination Carriage Return and Line Space Lever

The price remains unchanged

$112.50

Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

Obtainable from

Mission Book Co.	**Shanghai**
Office Appliance Co.	,,
Chinese-American Pub. Co.	,,
Technical Supply Corp.	,,
Commercial Press Ltd.	,,
Tientsin Press Ltd.	**Tientsin**
,, ,, ,,	**Peking**
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	**Hankow**

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

18 Museum Road, Shanghai

29-136

Owing to the difficult conditions of the Chinese students in American sent ever by the provincial governments, the Ministry of Education has circularized the provincial authorities urging them not to send any more students to the United States since they do not have sufficient means to maintain them abroad. Dr. Un-yu Yen, Director of the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington, has also tendered his resignation to the Ministry of Education on the ground of financial difficulties of the Mission.

Col. R. H. Dunlap, Commandant of the American Marine Guards, accompanied by Mrs. Dunlap, left Peking June 17 for Shanghai, where they will sail for America via Suez.

Mrs. J. C, McDonnell, wife of Major J. C. McDonnell, of the U. S. Air Service stationed at Stotsenberg, P. I., has reached Peking by U. S. A. Transport *Thomas* which arrived at Chinwangtao June 13. Mrs. McDonnell expects to remain in Peking for three months staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits.

Mrs. J. R. Putnam, wife of the American Consul-General at Foochow, and her daughter, Miss Doranda Putnam, have arrived in Peking from Chefoo where they have been spending some time. They are staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits, Mrs. Putnam is a sister of Real Admiral Washington who arrived in Peking June 16 and is a guest of honor of he American Minister.

Dr. A. Fucks, Visiting Professor in the Department of Ophthalmology, Peking Union Medical College, left Peking June 21 for Japan via Manchuria. From Japan, he will sail for America as he has been invited by a number of organization in the States to deliver lectures.

Mr. N. D. Havin, a member of the Soviet Russian Mission in Peking, has recently arrived in Tientsin with the authorization of the Russian Envoy and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs to take over the old Russian Consulate in Tientsin. The time when he will take over the premises has not yet been revealed, but it is expected that it will be done in two weeks' time.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, June 20, 1924.

News from Central China

E. C. Hawley, of Arnhold & Co. Ltd., at Wanhsien, died June 17 of mortal wounds inflicted by junkmen who beat him following a dispute over a wood oil shipment, The junkmen were trying to keep the freight of various cargoes for the junks against competition by steamers. Mr. Hawley was an American citizen and his wife is in America. The matter has been referred to the American Legation.

A report from Loyang states that General Hsiung Keh-wu and General Tan Mao-hsin are concentrating for an attack on Chungking. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ordered one brigade under General Wang Ju-ching in western Hupeh to assume the defense.

R. A. Green of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who is proceeding home on leave was presented with a handsome cigarette case as a souvenir by his team mates in the Lewis Machine Gun Section of the H. B. V. C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Green are very popular here.

General Hsiao Yao-nan has now sanctioned the collection of a special tax on all foreign and native cigarettes, commencing from July 1, 1924. The tax has been divided into five grades and Hankow is chosen as the first treaty port of Hupeh province. The annual amount of the special cigarette tax for Hankow has been fixed at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Ichang and two other ports have been classed as second grade districts while all interior districts of the provinces are placed on third, fourth and fifth grades. In the first year, the authorities expect to collect a couple of million dollars.

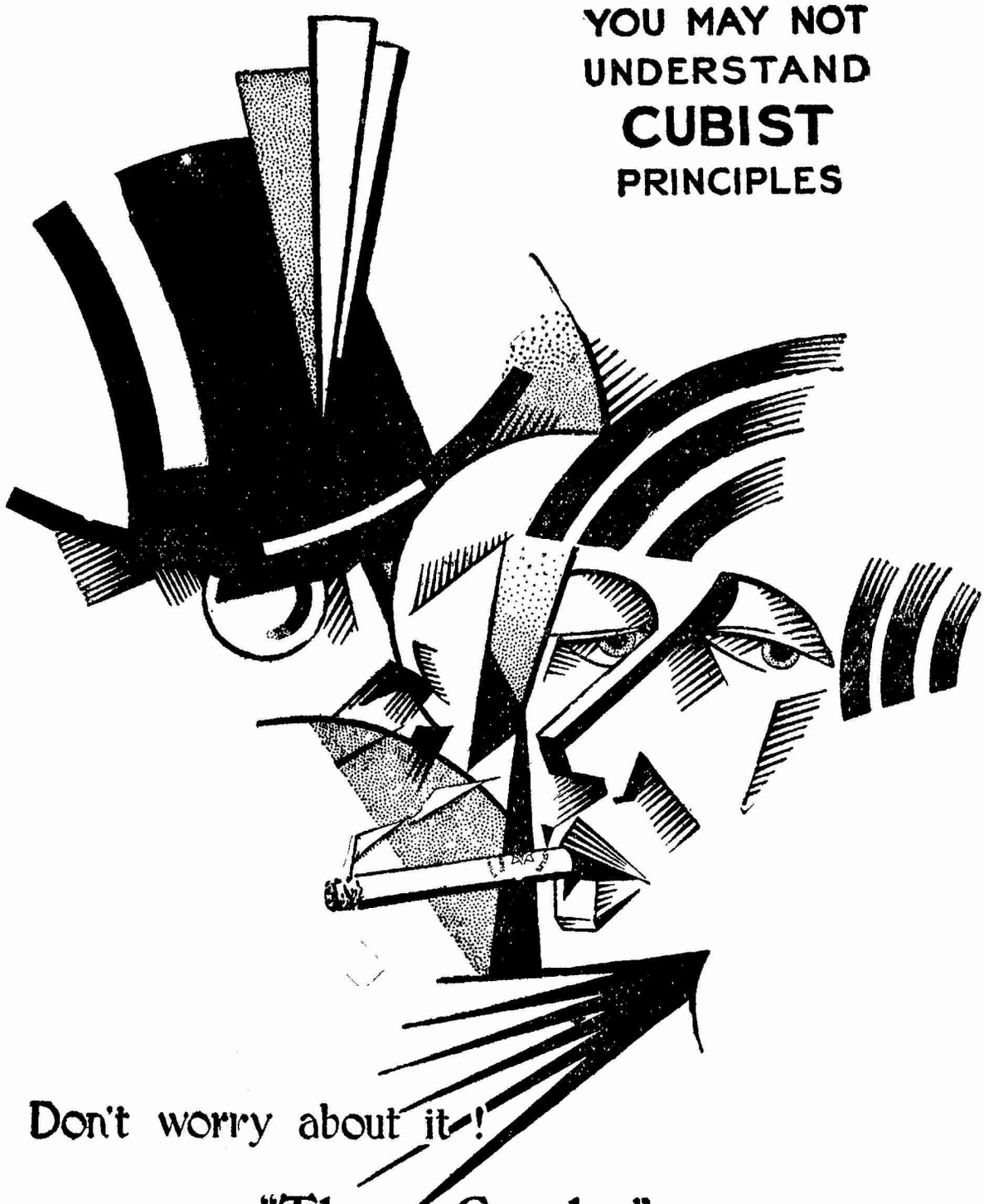
Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have received a telegram from the Minstry of Communications, dated June 12, with reference to the matter of the reconstruction of the bridge across the Yellow River for the Peking-Hankow railway. It is understood that a preliminary agreement will be signed shortly between the Chinese government and an Anglo-Belgian syndicate.

The Hupeh government has decided to levy additional taxation to be collected by the likin stations throughout the province. With regard to this step the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce held an extraordinary general meeting on the 16th instant, when a resolution was adopted appointing 17 members to carry out investigations concerning the new taxes.

Shen Tze-liang, the Commissioner or Foreign Affairs for the province of Hupeh, has received instruction from the Waichiaopu ordering him to hand over the premises of the Russian Consulate in Hankow to the Russian authorities in Peking. Mr. Kisseloff has been appointed Soviet Consul to Hankow.

A. R. Burt, of the Biographical Publishing Company of New York, Chicage and Shanghai, visited Hankow during

YOU MAY NOT UNDERSTAND CUBIST PRINCIPLES



Don't worry about it!

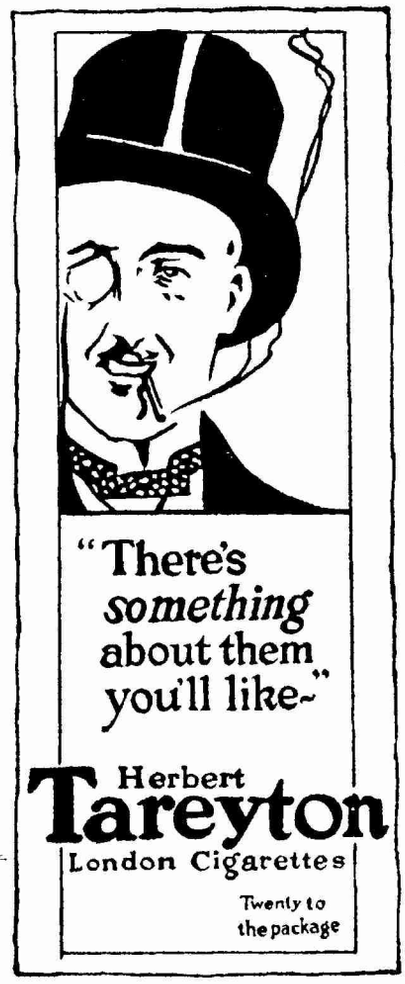
SMOKE A "Three Castles" AND UNDERSTAND WHY THIS FAMOUS VIRGINIA CIGARETTE IS SUCH A FAVOURITE.

MADE IN ENGLAND

MA-2

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

29-137



浙江實業銀行

The

Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital **$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$500,000.00**

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING, *General Manager.*

Telephone: C. 7124 General Manager.
C. 7130 Exchange Manager.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 Private Exchange to all Departments.

Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

29-138

the week interviewing prominent Chinese officials and leaders of various circles. The work of gathering materials for a *de luxe* edition of the "Biographies of Prominent Chinese" is now nearing completion.

Bruno Schwartz, managing editor of the *Independent Herald* of Hankow, has been appointed correspondent of the *Associated Press* of America.

The Hupeh Assembly have sent a memorandum to the yamen of the Civil Governor requesting that the police be given strict instructions to effect the arrest of kidnappers in the Wu-Han Cities. The memorandum points out that the recent reports in the press were not mere rumors, as it is a fact that many boys and girls have recently disappeared from their homes.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has sent a telegram to the Minister of Finance asking him to pay back the sum of one million dollars which he advanced for the payment of outside troops that have been quartered in Hupeh. He states that the moment is a favorable one now that the Central government is obtaining a good deal of money through the German Bonds.

General Chang Ching-yao, the former Tuchun of Hunan, is intending to sell out a large quantity of property belonging to the Hunan Provincial Bank to a party in Hankow. General Chao Heng-ti of Hunan, having heard of this proposal, has sent one of his officers to Hankow for the purpose of warning the public here not to buy the property declaring Chang's property to have been confiscated.

A telegram from Changsha reports that as severe friction occurred at Changteh on the 15th instant between the northern and native troops, the city of Changsha has been placed under martial law as a precautionary measure.

The Hankow Land Tax Bureau, which was instituted by General Wu Pei-fu several months ago, proposes to pledge a tract of land some 320,000 feng in area to a certain capitalist syndicate in Shanghai. This Bureau is willing to allow foreigners to purchase land at the back of the concessions provided they are willing to pay the taxes and abide by the laws enforced by the Bureau.

As a precautionary measure Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has decided to despatch an additional regiment of well trained troops to protect Chikungshan during the summer months when foreigners are resident there.

A Supervisory Administration for police and soldierse has been formally established in the native city here. The duty of the organisation is to prevent the running of contraband by police and soldiers in this center.

With regard to taking over the Russian Concession in Hankow the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shen Tze-liang, held a meeting at his office on the 16th, to discuss the best method of procedure. The Chief of Police, the Concession Magistrate, and Mr. Beltchenko, Adviser, were present.

The Wuchang Foreign Language School will be promoted to the rank of a college from the autumn of this year, while its premises will be removed from their present site to Naahu, outside the city walls of Wuchang city.

A brigade commander of the 20th Division is reported have transported two thousand rifles, a million rounds of bullets and two machine guns from San Chia-tien to Chengchow, while a subordinate officer of the Szechuanese General Yank has taken to Hankow three thousand rifles and a million four hundred thousand rounds of ammunition.

Sun Tan-lin, Former Minister of the Interior, who visited Hankow for the purpose of arranging for the establishment of the new bank planned by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, was lavishly entertained by the members of the local Bankers Association and the leading merchants in the Chamber of Commerce on Sunday. After the banquet Mr. Sun left Hankow for Shanghai.

Hankow, June 21, 1924.

News from South China

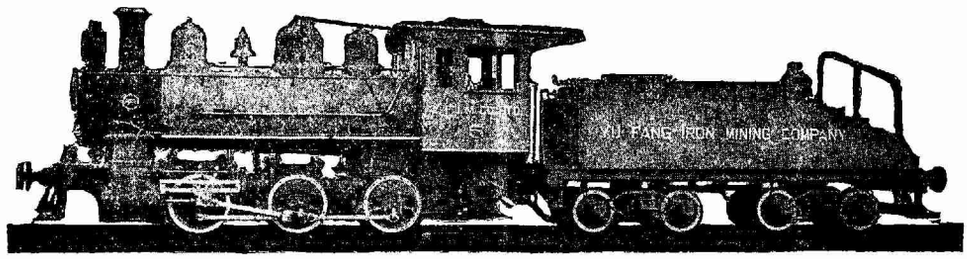
The Canton Government Mint, not operating since the spring of 1923, resumed coining 20-cent silver pieces June 9, the stamp bearing the 13th year of the Republic. A public analysis June 14 gave the fineness as 70 and 17/100 per cent, which fulfilled the standard requirement, or 70 per cent fine.

Failing to raise further funds by taxation, the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton has resorted again to the issue of military bonds. The issue as announced by the financial secretary to Dr. Sun bearing the date of June 1, 1924, amounts to $240,000 local currency, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent a month, redeemable daily by drawings beginning July 1 until the whole sum is taken back within three months. The bonds are legal tender for payment of all taxes and public dues and in the denominations of $50 and $100. The Kwong Yu Native Bank undertakes the issue and guarantees the payment of principal and interest.

BALDWIN

Six-Wheeled Switchers

Used in the Development of the Iron Industry of China



Built for Yu Fang Iron Mining Co., Ltd., China

Gauge, 3'6"
Cylinders, 14" x 16"
Working pressure, 180 lb.
Driving wheels, diameter, 36"
Weight, engine, 55,330 lb.
Weight, engine and tender, 118,000 lb.

THE Six-wheeled Switching locomotive illustrated was recently built by these Works for the Yu Fang Iron Mining Co., Ltd., for use in hauling large quantities of ore from the mines at Fanchang, Anhwei Province, China, to the Yangtsze River.

Among the features embodied in this type of locomotive are sturdiness in construction, adequate power for the service intended, and accessibility to all parts to facilitate repairs.

Baldwin Industrial Railway locomotives are giving good service in many countries.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. **Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"**

AGENTS

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York
Sale & Frazar, Ltd. Tokyo & New York

Andersen, Meyer & Co.
PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.

OFFICES

J.M. Wright, Semarang, Java, D. E. I. J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria

LOCOMOTIVES

29-139

Santa Fe
All the way

the only line under one management "all the way"

California to Chicago

thus assuring uniform excellence of service. Fred Harvey serves all the meals.

After visiting southern California be sure to stop off and see Earth's Scenic Wonder—Grand Canyon National Park—reached only via the Santa Fe

For detailed information apply to any Thos. Cook and Sons or American Express Co. Agency—or

W. J. Black-Passenger Traffic Manager

Santa Fe System

Chicago, Ill.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital **$10,000,000.00**
Paid-up Capital ..... **$ 7,500,000.00**

HEAD OFFICE: Peking EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Shanghai

BRANCHES:

Peking Shanghai Tsinan Harbin
Hankow Shihkiachwang Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

General Banking Business Transacted, Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold, Commercial and Circular Lettes of Credit Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits, Current and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America and Europe and Our Affiliations in China, We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 11A Nanking Road

Louis Shen, T. W. Chu, *Assistant Managers*

V. H. Petrie, *Manager*

Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843

Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai Codes Used: Bentley's Complete Phrase, Western Union Code, Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

29-140

To meet local and immediate demands for funds, the Honanese mercenaries in the East River districts are also considering the issue of short term military notes, according to the 72 Guilds Commercial Journal of June 17. The denominations will be $1, $5, and $10 and these notes may be legal tender wherever the army has control. This will practically mean the right of the troops to commandeer whatever they like, all they have to do being to leave some notes after having taken what they want from the population in the war zone.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as generalissimo of the constitutionalist army in South China, will inspect the first joint parade of the Kwangtung Provincial Gendarmerie, the Canton Police, and the Kwangtung Merchants Volunteer Corps, June 18, at the North Parade Ground. Colors will be presented to each of the units represented. Each unit will have about 1,000 men in parade.

Three trades in Fatshan, a city 15 miles west of Canton, are being suspended as a protest against further increase in tax rates. The restaurants stopped business after the dragon festival upon the demand of the government agents for $55,000 annually, while the proprietors would offer only $24,000. The pawn-brokers closed their shops about the same time, resisting a government demand for another two years' payment of license fees in advance. Some pawn-shops have paid up to 1926. The tobacco merchants would rather cease trading than to stand an increase of 20 per cent in their business *likins*.

Li Oi, the only returned student in Kwangtung able to maintain his job as a district magistrate without yielding to the militarists and going against the people, has to leave his post under compulsion finally. Mr. Li's district is Hokshan, which he governed for nearly three years to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of his constituents from the autumn of 1921 to May 1924. For three times Dr. Sun's party attempted to replace him, but he withstood all opposition until late last May, when he found that it would be of no use to hold on longer. During his administration, he had built roads and effected many social reforms. He also succeeded in suppressing several notorious bandit gangs in his district.

The shipment of limestone from the North River districts of Kwangtung abroad will be suspended for a time. In addition to tribute paid to bandits and mercenaries on the road, the Canton government has proposed to increase the export likins, somethies killing the trade altogether.

Notwithstanding the reign of terror in Canton City brought about by the lawlessness of the mercenaries from Yunnan, Hunan, and other places, the Canton police have held to their duty as usual. On the night of June 13 in the 4th police district of Canton, a lonely policeman dared to intercede on behalf of a group of ricsha coolies who had been denied of their fares by a gang of soldiers. He was shot dead, of course, and three of his comrades, including two police sergeants, were also seriously wounded in their attempt to assist him in the fulfilment of his duty.

Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, a former civil governor in Canton but lately chief of the labor department of the Kuomintang, has been re-appointed civil governor of Kwangtung by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, succeeding Yang Shu-chan, a Szechuanese who held that position the last three months. Mr. Liao expects to take office June 18 or 19 as arrangements may dictate.

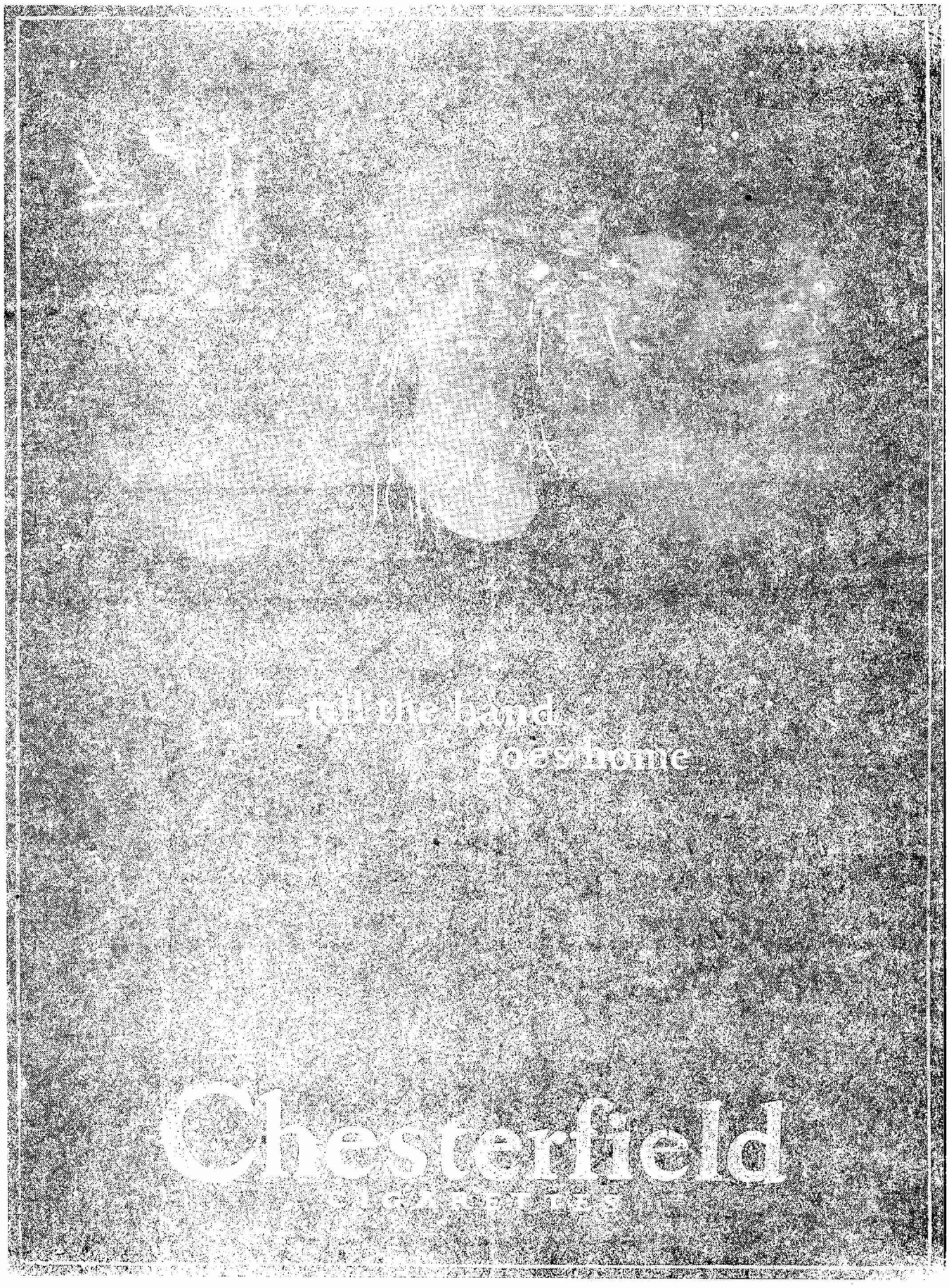
Mr. Chau Lu, president of the newly organized Kwangtung University, will be formally installed June 21. Mr. Chau has been in charge of the institution the last few months, and his inauguration next Saturday will be but a formal and social affair to mark an important change in the government institutions of Canton. The university is the amalgamation of the high normal, the law, and the agricultural schools.

A congregation for the conferring of degrees was held at Hongkong University, Hongkong, June 16. Governor R. E, Stubbs of Hongkong, as chancellor of the university, presided. The graduates follow: medicine,-Eugene Lionel de Souza, Mustapa Ben Osman, Sheik Abdool Majid Sopher, Li Tsoo You; engineering,-Fan Tseh Pu, Khoo Chee Lee, Kwok Tak Kum, Li Chung Ching, Liew Peng Kong, Lim Ghee Seang, Ng Siu Kum, Thong Keat Cheong, Wang Wei, Wu Han Ching, Wu King Ching, James Lawrence Young, Saye Chia Hock Chye; arts,-Chek Kia Song, Chung Wai San, Ho Lian En, Lau Man Kui, Li Chi Wa, Li Kuo Ching, Lo Wai Kwan, Tisng Siew Choon, Wei Tat, Yik Kai Cheung, Edward Ho Tung, Lim Khong Ngian, Minoru Ono, Tan Teik Guan.

The Chinese Merchants Bank, with head office in Hongkong, suspended payment in Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, and other places last week, the Saigon branch showing signs of insolvency first. In Saigon and Hongkong the usual legal procedure for liquidation will follow, but in Canton the submanager, Mr. Ma Chung Ping, has been held by the police pending the outcome of the case.

Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

H. W.


Chesterfield
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:

36 BISHOPSGATE, E, C,

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Foreigners Registering Trade-marks

Chief interest in Far Eastern matters is still centered in the Soviet agents in China and reactions to the agreement signed between Peking and the Soviet on May 31, laying down the principles which will guide the conference of the two countries which is expected to be officially called within a very few days. The killing of six people, three foreigners, at Canton on June 20 when a bomb was thrown by an unknown hand into the midst of a banquet party in honor of Governor-General Merlin of Indo-China, caused a prefound shock; but the apparent irresponsibility of the perpetrators of the act attached no particular international significance to the calamity. Early in the week, a sudden and unprecedented rise of the Min river in Fukien province, took a heavy toll of lives and wreaked heavy damage on property and crops. The only other news of special significance is in connection with the trade-mark law bureau, which has begun to receive the patronage of foreign firms, the latter evidently despairing that their diplomatic representatives or home governments are going to accomplihs anything by the protests lodged with the Peking government.

Old Russ Legation Still Kept from Soviet

The most interesting development of Soviet recognition by China is in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway. The United States has sent two or three notes to China in the week past, denying China's right to transfer the obligations of the road to the Soviet. The last note of the United States specifically requests China to recognize its obligations to foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors. Other nations have acted similarly and the situation looks ominous for Peking. The question of the Chinese Eastern Railway is taken up at length in the editorial columns of this week's issue.

The Chinese in Peking are reported to be greatly annoyed that the diplomatic corps at Peking refuses to to given up the old Russian legation to the Soviet Minister Karakhan. However, the corps has withheld the legation thus far. The consulate in Shanghai, which has been in the hands of the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs is to be given the Soviet with the consent of the Peking diplomatic body. The formal conference which was expected to be called between the two countries by the end of June, though it was understood that little business would be undertaken before next fall, had not been called up to the middle of the present week. Liu Ching-jen, former chairman of the Russian Affairs Commission, has been appointed secretary of the special department which is to conduct Sino-Soviet negotiations for China. During the week the publication of the full text of the Sino-Soviet agreement added little information to the summaries previously given of it.

Chang Tso-lin and the poeple of Manchuria generally are not at all favorable to the agreement reached between Karakhan and Koo, and Chang's request for rolling stock to move 2,700 officers to Changchun over the South Manchurian Railway has not added comfort to Peking officialdom and the Chihli party.

Three French Victims of Bomb

The guests had just assembled on the evening of June 20 in the banquet hall of the Victoria Hotel in Shameen to honor the visit of Governor-General Merlin who was returning from a visit to Japan and North China, when a coolie threw a handbag through the window into the midst of the assemblage. An explosion followed immediately, killing M. and Mme. Demaretz, and wounding several others, four of whom died later. The Governor-General was unharmed. The assassin escaped, but the circumstances surrounding the death of an Anamite found on the East Bund pointed to his having committed the murders. British and French sailors were immediately landed and patroled the streets all night. While consternation was felt on all sides, it was generally accepted that the bomb had been thrown through individual malice rather than on the plan of any considerable organization, and no international question is expected to arise because of it.

Registry of Trade-Marks Begun

The *China Press* carried the following story under a Peking date line of June 18, from its correspondent:

"Foreign firms doing business in China have apparently given up the fight against the Chinese Special Trade Marks Bureau, and are rushing to register their trademarks with the Bureau for fear Chinese or other foreign firms will reg-

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 Church St., New York, U.S.A.

Sole Exporters of the Products of

Carnegie Steel Company
Illinois Steel Company
American Steel & Wire Company
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company
The Lorain Steel Company
American Bridge Company
National Tube Company
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company
Minnesota Steel Company
Canadian Steel Corporation

BRANCH OFFICES and REPRESENTATIVES IN

Antwerp, Belgium
Birmingham, England
Bombay, India
Brussels, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Concepcion, Chile
Havana, Cuba
Lima, Peru
Los Angeles, California
London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Montivideo, Uruguay
Montreal, Canada
New Orleans, La.
Osaka, Japan
Peking, China
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New South Wales
Talcahuano, Chile
The Hague, Holland
Tokio, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, Canada
Winnipeg, Canada

WAREHOUSES AT

Antwerp, Belgium
Bombay, India
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Callao, Peru
Havana, Cuba
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Talcahuano, Chile
Valparaiso, Chile

We give prompt attention to inquiries for all classes of our Steel Products, including the following:—

AERIAL TRAMWAYS—Reversible, specially designed
ALLOY STEEL
ALLOY STEEL SHEETS
AMMONIA CYLINDERS
ANGLES
ARMATURE SHEETS
AXLES—Locomotive, Railroad and Tramway Cars
BAMBOO STEEL
BARBED WIRE
BARS—Merchant and Concrete Reinforcement, plain, deformed and cold twisted
BILLETS
BLACK SHEETS
BLOOMS
BOILER TUBES—Lapwelded and Seamless
BOLTS AND NUTS
BRIDGES—Railway, Highway, specially designed
BUILDINGS—Steel Warehouses, Structural Steel for Buildings
CABLES—Steel Hoisting & Haulage Cables
CARS—Steam Railway, Mine and Industrial Railway Cars
CAR ANGLES
CAR WHEELS
CHANNELS
COLD ROLLED FLAT WIRE
COPPER RAIL BONDS
COPPER BEARING STEEL SHEETS
DERRICKS
DRILLING MACHINES
DRILLING RIGS FOR OIL WELLS
DUQUESNE RAIL JOINTS
ELECTRICAL SHEETS
ELECTRICAL WIRES AND CABLES, Bare and Insulated
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL MATERIAL FOR BRIDGES, TURNTABLES, STEEL BUILDINGS, ETC.
FENCING MATERIALS—Wire Fencing, Steel Posts
FORGINGS
FROGS AND SWITCHES—Steam and Electric Railways
HOOPS AND BANDS
MACHINE FORGINGS
MINE TIMBERS
NAILS—Wire
NAIL RODS
NAIL WIRE
PIG IRON
PILING—Steel Sheet
PIPE—Black and Galvanized Wrought for Steam, Gas and Water, American or English Threads, Lapwelded and Seamless Boiler Tubes, Matheson Lead Joint Pipe, Seamless Steel Tubing
PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel
POLES—Steel Tubular
RAILS—Light and Heavy Rails for Railways, Tramways, Mine and Industrial Railways, Special Track Work
REINFORCEMENT FOR CONCRETE—Triangle Wire Mesh
RIVETS
ROPE—Wire for Mine Hoists, Derricks, Cranes, etc.
SCREW SPIKES
SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
SHAFTING
SHAPES—Standard Structural
SHEET BARS
SHEETS—"Apollo" Brand Galvanized Corrugated and Plain
SKELP
SLABS
SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
SWITCHES AND SWITCH STANDS
TANK PLATES
TERNE PLATES
TIN MILL PRODUCTS
TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
TOOL STEEL
TOWERS—Steel
TRIANGLE MESH CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
TUBES—Gas, Water, Steam and Boiler
TURNTABLES FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY RAILWAY SERVICE
UPHOLSTERY SPRINGS
WASHERS
WEATHERPROOF INSULATED AND BARE COPPER WIRE AND CABLES
WHEELS—Solid Rolled Steel for Steam, Electric, Mine and Industrial Railways
WIRE PRODUCTS—Bright and Galvanized, Baling and Fencing and all Classes of Coated and Uncoated for Manufacturing Purposes

The Combined Actual Annual Ingot Production of our Manufacturing Companies for the year 1920 was in excess of 19,000,000 tons.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: Union Building—1 Canton Road

PEKING OFFICE: No. 22 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung

TOKYO OFFICE: No. 19 Nakadori, Marunouchi

OSAKA OFFICE: Dojima Building

29-143

ister trademarks denoting their goods. The action was apparently started, according to reliable reports, when Nanyang Brothers attempted to register six trade marks claimed by the British American Tobacco Company. The B. A. T. immediatcly reconsidered the attitude it had previously adopted in refusing to register its trade-marks pending some action on the protest made against the new law by the foreign Legations, and sent Mr. Kent, of Kent and Mounsey, their legal advisors in North China, to Peking to go into the matter in more detail. The presumption is that the B. A. T had decided that it will no longer oppose application of the new law, so they have made application for approximately 600 trade-marks covering the brands of cigarettes manufactured by them, as well as other names under which, it is presumed, they intend to produce brands of cigarettes. At the same time, Dr. Yen has announced that the date of expiration of trade-mark registering has been extended for six months in order to take care of the rush. New applications for registration may be made until December 31, 1924, under the latest ruling. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, under which administration the Bureau falls, has now discovered what an enormous task lies before them in registering the trade-marks of the world in China and are making arrangements to employ several foreign experts to assist them in the organisation of the Bureau so that it will be on a footing with similar Bureaus in Western countries. The minimum number of trade-marks that will be registered by foreigners, according to computations just made will be 250,000; and as many more are expected to be registered by Chinese firms."

Flood of Min River at Foochow

Meager reports of a severe flood of the Min river in Fukien province, which had inundated most of the city of Foochow and the surrounding country with very considerable loss of life and property was carried in the *China Press* of June 25. Due to the continued fall of heavy rains, still heavier floods were momentarily expected. Reports from 100 miles up the river were to the effect that the Min river was 8 feet above its highest previously recorded mark, and grave apprehensions were held in Foochow. The rice and tea crops along the river if the severity of the flood is substantiated, have undoubtedly been ruined.

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

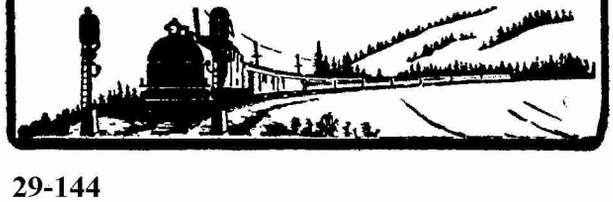
Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Stahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco



29-144

There has been no further disclosure of the Sino-German Agreement. President Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu have decided that it shall be submitted to Parliament, and this is to be done as soon as the Premier cancels his request for three weeks' leave, made during the past week. Cabinet discord has not been assuaged, Finance Minister Wang having submitted his resignation again though it was again declined by the President. The Weatherbe trial was held in Peking but the decision was reserved.

In South China, it is reported that an armistice has been signed at Kweilin, which was under siege for about a month, and several foreigners within the city have been permitted to leave. B. H. Carne, one of the rescue party which was kidnapped, is still held by the bandits, having refused to escape, for a ransom of $30,000. Evidently, the peace negotiations between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming came to naught, for troop movement in Kwangtung seems to presage renewed fighting.

Japan and Philippines Quiet

No news of any significance has originated in Japan or the Philippines in the last few days. The Japanese were disappointed over the reply sent by the United States to their protest against exclusion, but it is felt that the issue is closed for the present. Anti-American feeling in Japan and anti-Japanese feeling in California was mentioned in connection with minor incidents on both sides of the Pacific, but nothing serious is feared though probably Americans in Japan will feel easier when July 1 passes without any untoward demonstrations as a few lawless people can raise great havoc within a short time. The Japanese government very clearly recognizes the folly of any hasty action, and will devote its energy to stabilizing the country's unsettled condition.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 18. British Dominion Preference resolutions defeated in the House of Commons, thereby weakening economic unity of British empire.——U. S. noteto Japan on exclusion reported to be kindly but firm. Qnestion considered closed.——South Africa Party headed by General Smuts defeated in elections.——All principals in kidnapping and murder of Italian deputy apprehended.——Slightly crazy Japanese threatens life of American consul at Yokohama.——American round-world fliers reach Bangkok.

June 19. William McAdoo and "Al" Smith considered likeliest U. S. Democratic presidential nominees,——Marinelli, considered by Italian Facists as second only to Mussolini, implicated in deputy kidnapping scandal.——Great Britain breaks off relations with Mexico because of threats made against British Agent Cummins in seeking to deport him from Mexico.

June 20. Japanese disappointed at U. S. reply on exclusion.——Four Europeans killed by bomb thrown by unknown person into midst of banquet tendered Governor-General Merlin of Indo-China at Canton. ——Portuguese Lisbon-to-Macao fliers terminate trip short distance from Macao.——American fliers reach Rangoon.——Strike of postal carriers in Quebec and Ottawa for higher pay fails.——National Conference of British Building Employers decides on lock-out on July 5, which will involve 700,000 men.

June 21. Amendment to allow sale of beer and light wines defeated in most towns of British Columbia in direct voting.——Secession of South Africa from British Empire not at present considered.——French and British premiers meet at Chequers, greatly strengthening Anglo-French entente.

June 22. U. S. Democratic presidential platform will contain planks favoring recognition of Russia, approval of Asiatic exclusion but condemnation of offense given Japan, and approval of league of nations.— French premier draws official attention of United States and other coutrnies to French proposal to recognize Soviet.——Two Japanese found murdered near Fort Arthur, California. Police identify them as notorious characters, and death believed due to bootlegging or gambling brawl.

June 23. American Army Flier cresses United States in 21 hours, 40 minutes, including time consumed in making five stops for fuel.——Great excitment in New York on eve of Democratic national convention. Many divisions on candidates and platform promise unusual convention.——United States will be invited to Ruhr conference in London on July 16.——

It Reduces Your Printing Charges!

Have you figured what your printed matter costs you?

The

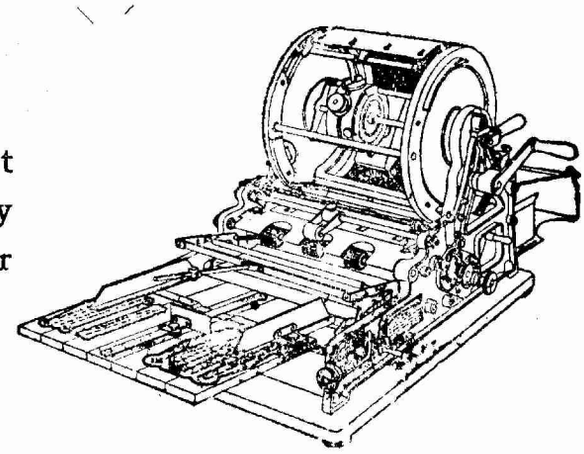
MIMEOGRAPH

can reproduce any kind of office form, diagrams, designs, typewriting, handwriting or Chinese characters without the use of plates. No special skill is required, a junior can do it. The duplicate is practically indestructible. With the aid of this machine you will be able to reach out for new business.

"NEW IDEAS FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION"

This interesting booklet will be sent immediately upon receipt of card or telephone message.

Phone No. C. 2341



MUSTARD & CO. INC.

4 PEKING ROAD SHANGHAI

ESTABLISHED 1870
EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHINA INCLUDING HONGKONG & MACAO
BRANCHES—HONGKONG CANTON HANKOW TIENTSIN HARBIN MUKDEN
DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTRES THROUGHOUT CHINA

29-145

Your *choice* of hotels
at Tsingtao

GRAND HOTEL
GRAND ANNEX
STRAND HOTEL
SEASIDE VILLAS
PRINCE HEINRICH

However you plan to spend your vacation at Tsingtao, you will find one of these hotels situated and equipped to your desire. - -

All under the capable and popular management of

T. HERLIHY

Make Reservation Ahead

Telegraphic address: GRANDOTEL

29-146

New Books and Publications

Chinese Recipes

Chinese Recipes, by Alice Moore and Ethel Moore Rook. Published by Doubleday, Page and Company: New York: 1923.

Food, the ever entrancing and almost universal subject of conversation, to which much time and energy are devoted, is well discussed in this book on "Chinese Recipes" by two American women, one of whom lived in Peking and it is presumed that while a resident in this Chinese city, she acquired the taste and art of preparing the palatable Chinese dishes. She has included in letters to her cousin on Long Island, recipes for various Chinese dishes including the more familiar ones, "chow mein," "eight precious pudding," chop suey" and a host of other delicious recipes.

The various recipes included in the book can be prepared as easily in a kitchenette in New York as in one of the famous restaurants on Foochow Road, Shanghai, or in one of Peking's many restaurants. Along with the recipes are diverting anecdotes of the curious and interesting ways in which they were obtained and the proper way to dress the table "Chinese fashion" when serving Chinese "chow." Chinese food is perfectly well balanced and very wholesome and the manner in which the two authors have worked out these recipes, tried both in Peking and America, is proof enough that a copy of the book is necessary and valuable to the culinary department in every home.

M. C. P.

Winning the Orient

The Winning of the Far East, By the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. Geo. H. Doran Co.

This is a general survey of the Far East in which the author deals with such problems as the significance of the great earthquake, and fire in Japan; the industrial, intellectual, and political revolutions in China; the spread throughout Asia of Communistic ideas from Russia; the growing consciousness of rights by the laboring classes; the "proletarian uprising"; suspicion of each other and of the Occident by China, Japan, and Korea. The book is the result of the author's recent trip to the Far East for the purpose of carrying the Federal Council's message to the Churches of the Far East. As such it is valuable to the student of the Christian Movement in the Orient.

The purpose of the book may be summarized in the author's own words: "In sending forth this volume, the writer's one hope and prayer is that it may be of some service in promoting understanding and good will between the peoples of the north Pacific and in bringing a little nearer the benign reign of the Prince of Peace."

Hazel MacNair.

St. John's University May, 10, 1924.

Jane of the Orient

By Lois Swinehart; with Introduction by the Rev. Egbert W. Smith: Fleming H. Revell Company: New York:

This is the story of a girl who went to Korea with missionary relations, and, from an absolute abhorrence of missionary work, became converted and, marrying a missionary doctor, consecrated her life to the Mission. The author has been a missionary in Korea for the past 12 or 15 years, so that her tale is probably largely autobiographical. Considerable description is given of life in Korea, particularly the bondage of Korean women. At one point, the story rises to most dramatic heights when Jane rescues a Korean woman and her children from a husband who looks on Christianity as some sort of a demonaical disease. Jane rides on horseback at dusk into a Korean section to find the wife tied to the floor and being unmercifully beaten by her husband. She effects a thrilling recue and carries the woman and her two children off to the mission to live. Later, Jane goes south among Japanese islands on a mission party. She runs away to an uninhabited island, whither she is followed by a Korean girl who desires to learn about the Bible. Reading of the Bible and reflection about the things she has seen in Korea work a spiritual change in her, and, when the mission doctor rescues her, from the island, she gladly consents to become his partner in bringing light to Korea.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

International Affairs

Topic 1: Tho Use of the Boxer Funds

References: Pp. 77-81

Questions: 1. What were the objects of the American government in returning the Boxer funds to China? 2, Why has the *Review* been asking the opinions of leading Chinese on the subject of expenditure of the funds? With what results? 3. What are Marshal Wu's ideas? 4. What arguments can you give for handing the whole sum to Tsinghwah? 5. Who is Mr. D. Y. Lin and what are his ideas? 6. Why would Tsingtao be a good center for a scientific institution? 7. What arguments can you give for using the money to build up a system of primary schools? 8. What does Mr. Peter S. Jowe advocate? 9, What do the scientific societies want? 9. How do you think the money should be used?

Topic 2: Ambassador Woods and the Japanese Question

References: Pp. 81,102-3

Questions: 1. What is said as to the position of Mr. Woods in the minds of the Japanese? 2. What criticism of the recent ambassador is implied? 3. What is an ambassador and what is he supposed to do? 4. What is a boycott? Do you think it is likely that there will develop a large anti-American boycott in Japan? Why? 5. Why are the Japanese flocking in such large numbers to the United States at present? 6. What is the attitude of the American government? What is the answer of Japan? 7. Are the positions of Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. A., and American ambassador to Japan likely long to remain unfilled? 8. What can you say as to local politics in Japan at present?

Topic 3: Sino-Russian Affairs

References: P. 102

Questions: 1. Why is the Soviet envoy anxious to occupy the Russian Legation in Peking? 2. Why is the question of his occupancy so involved? 3. What is Chang Tso-lin's attitude on the subject of Soviet recognition? 4. What financial "deals" are suspected in connection with the granting of Soviet recognition?

Topic 4: Completion of Aerial Circumnavigation of the Earth

References: P. 82

Questions: 1. Did Magellan circumnavigate the earth in one voyage? Explain carefully. 2, Where did he die? 3. Discuss the work of Baptiste Dante and Leonardo da Vinci in reference to areonautics. 4. What brilliant work did Italians accomplish early in 1920? 5. Discuss the work of Commander Towers and Captain Alcock? Who aided them? 6. What works have been accomplished by the Americans in the field of aeronautics? 7. What are their fliers doing at present? 8. What was the great significance of May 22, 1924? Explain fully.

Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Three Eastern Provinces—Manchuria

References: Pp. 83-4, 86

Questions: 1. Name the Three Eastern Provinces. 2. When did they become part of the Chinese empire? 3. How large are they? 4. Describe Mukden. 5. Name the boundaries of Manchuria. 6. Tell what you can of the treaty of Nertchinsk. 7. Why is the geographical position of Manchuria of great importance now? 8. What can you say of the Manchus themselves? 9. Discuss the products of Manchuria and their economic value.

Topic 2: The Protest of the Canton Merchant Classes

References: P. 82, 100

Questions: 1. What is the significance of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in Canton? 2. Who is Mr. Chan Lim Pak? 3. What has he said as to the conditions in Kwangtnug? 4. What are his aims?

Topic 4: China's New Constitution

References: P. 88

Questions: 1. With what topic does Dr. Conlu deal in this issue? 2. In what is the judicial power of the Republic of China vested? 3, How many types of courts are there in China? 4. How does the new Constitution differ from the Provisional Constitution in arrangements for Courts? 5. What is said as to the punishment of judicial officials? 6. Should judges be appointed or elected? Why? 7. Why should they not be subject to decreases of salary? 8. What limitations are there on the Chinese courts of justice?

Topic 5: Exchange

References: P. 106

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term "Exchange"? 2. How does Shanghai compare with New York and London in exchange? 3. Name the Chinese centers of exchange. 4. What is an exchange bank? a speculator? 5. What do exchange brokers do? 6. What is a commission?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the early part of the week, prices having advanced about half a tael, due to the local bulls buying. Furthermore, weather conditions had also strengthened their position on account of the cold wave and rains we have had during the early part of the week. At the close, however, prices receded some seven mace for October/November. The market closed steady.

In summing up the situation, we see no reason for either materially higher or materially lower prices for cotton in the near future until something more definite can be known as to the general outlook of the crops.

Extracts of Correspoadence

Tungchow, 16th Jnne:—Cotton is small, but growing nicely and the outlook so far is very good. Stands are from 5 to 6 inches high. Acreage increased about 30 to 40%.

Shanghai & Districts, 17th June.—During the early part of the week rains were general throughout these territories and the land has been so wet that little progress has been made. With another few days of clear and warm weather, rapid improvement should take place. Acreage increased about 20%.

Yangtsze Valley, 15th June.—Weather a little too cool. Crop reports, however, are very favorable.

Chekiang Povince, 16th June.—The conditions in this province are steadily improving. Crop prospects so far are very good.

Shensi & Shansi Provinces, 14th June. Weather favorable. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping.

Shantung & Chihli Provinces.—No reports to hand.

Yarn.—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and, although during the early part of the week the tendency was somewhat firmer, the undertone of the market at the close was steady. From present indications, we look for steady markets in the future.

Liverpool, June 19, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.64	Pence
„	July	16.90	„
„	Oct	15.32	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, June 19, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	28.65	Cents
Oct	25.93	„
Dec	25.22	„
Jan	24.95	„
Mar	25.15	„
Spot	29.65	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 19, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	527 per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	542 „	„
Fine Oomra, July	„	569 „	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	47.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	45.00

Market:—*Steady.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the second. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

II.

Determination of Exchange Quotations

Taking the exchange rates as published daily in the papers, you will find for instance on May 24 Hongkong rates were as follows:

Bank Selling		*Bank Buying*	
London..T/T	2/4 1/8	London..4/m L/C	2/4 13/16
D/D	2/4 3/16	4/m/s D/P	2/4 15/16
4/m/s	2/4 3/8		
N..Y....T/T	54 3/8	New York or Frisco 30 d/s	55 5/8
Shanghai T/T	73 1/4		
France.. T/T	8.15	France.. 4/m/s	8.75
Japan... T/T	111		
India.... T/T	175		

The sterling T/T (Telegraphic Transfer) selling rate is based on the silver parity of the day altho the quotation may either be above or below the parity as the market conditions may warrant. By parity here is meant the sterling equivalent of one dollar Hongkong currency at the London spot silver price together with interest, freight, etc.

The sterling D/D (Demand Draft) rate is based on the T/T rate by adding 40 to 45 days of interest at the Lodon discount rate.

The sterling 4 m/s (months) rate is arrived at theoretically by adding 160 to 165 days interest at the London discount rate to the T/T rate. As a rule, this kind of draft is seldom demanded for the reason that local interest is almost always higher than that abroad. Merchants prefer to remit by T/T in order not to tie up their funds and to save the difference between the local and foreign interest for 40 to 45 days which is lost if remittance is made by mail.

The New York (also San Francisco) T/T rate is arrived at by means of the chain rule and using the New York/London cross rate and the Sterling T/T rate as factors. On May 24th, with the cross rate at 463 ½ and Sterling at 2/4 1/8, the New York rate should work out at 54,3164, or approximately 54 5/16.

The T/T rates on other points may be figured in the same way by means of the respective cross rates and the sterling T/T rate. Even the Shanghai Tael rate, altho on a silver basis, has considerable bearing to the sterling rate. Theoretically, the tael rate could be arrived at by comparing the Shanghai £ T/T and the Hongkong £ T/T rates.

The buying rates are based on the T/T selling rate and the prevailing discount rates abroad, also adding bill stamps and brokerage to be paid abroad, and percentage of profit to be earned. Taking a 4m/s bill for instance, the figuring will approximately be as follows:

£ T/T selling rate 2/4 1/8	28. 125
45 days journey to London at local Interest, say 8%	. 277
120 days usance at London discount Rate, say 4½%	. 416
Bill stamps 1%	. 281
Brokerage 1/16%	. 018
	29. 116
	or about 2/5 1/8

The above rate represents only cost of the bill. The percentage of profit to be added is at the discretion of the bank.

In case of 4m/s bills on New York or San Francisco, 30 to 35 days will be sufficient to cover the journey, and bill stamps will be 1/4% only.

4m/s L/C bills command a better price than 4m/s D/P bills as the former are readily discounted abroad on account of greater security. The discount rate in London or New York also varies with the usance. 30 d/s (days) & 60 d/s are better sellers than 90 d/s and 120 d/s.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 25, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

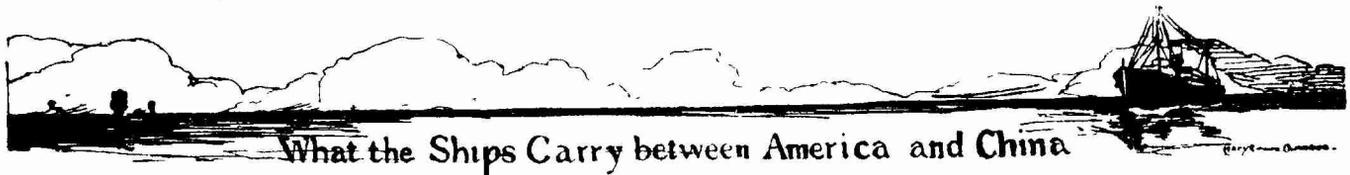
Exchange:—The price of silver in London has declined $\frac{7}{16}$d. for ready and $\frac{5}{16}$d. forward during the week, the last quotation received being 34 $\frac{7}{16}$d. ready and forward. Locally the market has followed the course of silver, official T/T rate on London having declined from 3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$d. to 3/2. Business in regard to Imports and Exports is still on a very small scale, but speculators have been fairly active and owing to a good demand for Yen and sterling our market has been on the easy side for the greater part of the week. We close steady with T/T on London offering at 3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$d., New York 70 $\frac{3}{4}$d.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 41,306,000 an increase of Tls. 2,745,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 48,050 000 an increase of $ 1,540.000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 75,981,000 as against Tls. 48,357,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 19	Friday June 20	Saturday June 21	Monday June 23	Tuesday June 24	Wed. June 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.731	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3	3/3
O Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16 33 1/16	3/3 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
T/T India	228.694	231	231	231	229 3/4	229 3/4 228	228
T/T France	1,217.222	1325	1325	1325	1310	1325 1320	1330
T/T N. Y.	70.352	71	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 3/4 70 1/4	70 1/4
T/T Hong	73.602	73	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 73 1/2	73 1/2
T/T Japan	57.231	58 1/4	58	58	58 1/4	58 1/2 59	59 1/2
T/T Batavia	194.500	196 3/4	196 1/4	196 3/4	195 1/2	195 1/2 194 1/4	193
T/T S raits	72.380	71	71	71	71 1/2	71 1/2 72	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.731	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2 3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8 3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.140	3/5	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8 3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,287.222	1395	1395	1395	1380	1395 1390	1400
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.852	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4 72 3/4	72 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4 73 1/4	73 1/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling, Bullion.	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 23	June 24	June 25
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	34 7/8	34 13/16	34 3/4	34 5/8	34 7/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 1/8	G. $. 67	G. $. 67 1/8	G. $. 67	G. $. 66 3/4	G. $. 66
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 279.40	Tls. 281.10	Tls. 282.10	Tls. 284.60	Tls. 288.50	Tls. 286.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70.95	70.875	70.825	70.8375	71.0875	71.1125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4%	5%	4 1/2%	5 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81. 24
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 432 1/2
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, ,, 4	3 1/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, ,, 6	3 1/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 11/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. May 1.29 equal Gold $1

S. S President Madison, May 17

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai, Bls. 45 ..	Pls.	44.25
To Cleveland		
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	460
To Chicago:		
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	Pls.	145
,, Sheep's ,, ..	,,	22
To Omaha.		
Umbrellas, Paper.....	Pcs.	4,800
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.09
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 17	,,	16.95
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0 75
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	22.07
Brassware	,,	10
Eg Albumen, Dried	,,	242
Feathers, Duck	,,	84
Nutgalls	,,	91
Rhubarb	,,	25
Soapstone Ornament	,,	19
Straw Braid, White	,,	34
Wool Sheep,'s.....	,,	734
Skins, Fox, Small.....	Pcs.	850
,, Goat, Untanned ..	,,	2,964
,, Leopard	,,	22
,, Marmot	,,	19,796
,, Sheep.....	,,	108
,, Weasel	,,	9,380
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	12,178
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	27,273

S. S. President McKimley, May 14, from U. S. A.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	211
Flour, Wheat	,,	10,535
Leather, Calf, Patent..	,	18
,, Cow, ,, ..	,,	6
,, Sole ,, ..	,,	5
Milk, Evaporated	,,	149
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	549
Machines, Calculating..	Pcs.	10
Motor-cars	,,	29
Cigarettes	Mills.	85,500

S. S. Calcutta Maru, May 13, from U. S. A.

ron Plate Cuttings....	Pls.	416
,, Plates, Old	,,	971
Gum, Resin	,,	292
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,285

S. S. President Harrison, Mar 22 To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	58,214
To New York		
Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
,, Regulus ...	,,	840
Bristles	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	581
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	599
,, ,, Moist	,,	945
Feathers	,,	421
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	16
Nutgalls.....	,,	354
Oil, Wood.....	,,	422
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	151,780
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	40,430
,, Doe.....	,,	9,800
Umbrellas, Paper.....	,,	4,755
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	3,248

S. S. Yokohama Maru, May 17. from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots.....	Pls.	2,100
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	235,566

S. S. Yoseric, May 17 from U. S. A

Waterproof Cloth.....	Yds.	416
Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	75
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	470
Acid, Acetic	,,	9
Paper, Writing.....	,,	43
,, Unclassed	,,	1,571
Soap, Bar	,,	253
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,730
,, Prepared....	,,	7
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	538
Cigarettes.....	Mille	50,000
Scales.....	Pcs.	225
Typewriters.....	,,	35
Shoes	Pairs	48

S. S. Don Jose, May 19, from U. S. A

Sugar, Green.....	Pls.	14,515

S. S. George Alan, May 19, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	3,675
Hides, Cow	,,	493
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	996
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,374
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,410
Cigarettes	Mille	150,000

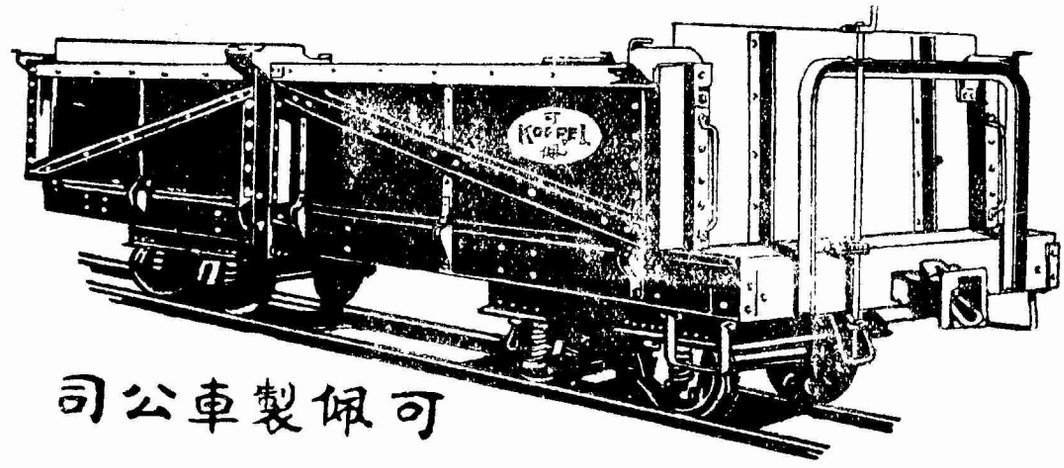
S. S. President Pierce, May 24, To San Francisco

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	2,60
Silk Pongees, Honan...	,,	26.95
,, ,, Shantung..	,,	1.77
Tea, Black, Kiukiang ..	,,	12
Tea, Black, Shanghai ..	,,	8
,, Scented, other Ports	,,	23
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	31
Brassware.....	,,	52
Chinaware, Fine	,,	19
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	30
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	38
Feathers.....	,,	45
Intestines, Pigs', Salted .	,,	64
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	95
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	Pcs.	500
Umbrellas, Paper.....	,,	2,841
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	7,051
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	363,794
,, Coin ($20), Am.	,,	159,477
,, ,, ($10), ,,	,,	636
,, ,, ($5), ,,	,,	299
To Los Angeles.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1,12
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	1,972
To Houston		
Hair, Human	Pls.	249
To Baltimore		
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	Pls.	17
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	50
To Pittsburgh		
Silk Pongees, Shantung..	,,	5.78
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's	,,	49
To Cleveland		
Fans, Paper.....	Pcs.	15,000
To Chicago		
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted .	Pls.	6
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,802
To New York:		
Silk Pongees, Honan...	Pls	5.69
Bambooware.....	,,	14
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 62 ..	,,	229
Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	180
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	150
Feathers	,,	96
Hides, Buffalo	,,	131
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	72
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	48
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	1,162
,, Goat, Tanned..	,,	2,500
,, ,, Untanned..	,,	7,980
,, Marmot	,,	5,000
,, Washers	,,	10,000
Umbrellas Paper	,,	2,328
Musk	Tales.	397
Carpets	,,	21,948

S. S. President Wilson, May 20, from U. S. A.

Copper Sheets.....	Pls.	6
Almonds	,,	4
Bones, Cow.....	,,	300
Butter.....	,,	49
Canned Asparagus	,,	78
Canned Fruits.....	,,	65
Cheese	,,	2
Coffee Beans	,,	29
Fruits, Fresh	,,	17
Grease	,,	113
Ink, Printing.....	,,	83
Lard, in Tins.....	,,	56
Leather, Calf.....	,,	2
Leather, Sole	,,	398
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
,, Evaporated.....	,,	527
Oranges, Fresh	,,	980
Packings, Unclassed...	,,	2
Sugar, Refined	,,	17
,, of Milk	,,	84
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	29,124
,, Unclassed.....	,,	75
Paint, Enamel.....	,,	24
Paints, Unclassed	,,	88
Chocolate	Lb.	576
Motor-cars	Pcs.	17
Lemons, Fresh	,,	130,100
Typewriters.....	,,	14
Shoes, ...	Pairs.	437
Canned Fish.....	Doz.	36
,, Fruits	,,	23
Coffee, in Tins	,,	75
Cigarettes.....	Mille	52,500

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



可公車製俾可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAI, DISBURSING OFFICER, { Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 23, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for dismissal; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 21, 1924, Crim. No. 624, U. S. v. K. E. Dabelstein; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 21, " " " 610, U. S v. P. A. Sargent; on application to discontinue; submitted.
" 21, " Civil " 157, The Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. v. C. Tenney; confession of judgment; submitted.
" 21, " Cause " 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; on application for certificate of prima facie case in admiralty proceeding; testimony taken of F. Diaz; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

June 18, 1924, Cause No. 1896, In re Katharine Clark Mullikin's will; order for closing administration.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI.

(Continued from last week)

receipt until the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date hereof, and only then in the event of the question of the possible forfeiture of the vessel by action of the United States of America having been settled in favor of the said Henry James Zimmerman, formerly registered owner, or other late interested American parties interested in the vessel. In the event of such settlement to the satisfaction of the trustees, the trustees shall cash the said deposit receipt and pay the proceeds thereof to L. H. Smith and Co., in settlement *pro tanto* of the claim of the said L. H. Smith Co., which is agreed as at May 21st 1922, Chefoo L. C. $ 18,191. 18, and of which the balance over the amount of the deposit receipt, shall be paid in cash by the North China Cold Storage Co."

"IV. In the event of forfeiture proceedings having been initiated the Trustees shall hold the said deposit receipt to the order of Messrs. Okura & Co."

"V. In the event of no definite action having been taken at the instance of the Department of State of the United States of America, at the end of said period of ninety days, the Trustees will continue to hold the said receipt pending the settlement in one direction or the other of the said issue, referred to in paragraphs III and IV, to the intent that the said money shall only be applied to the discharge of the indebtedness of the said L. H. Smith & Co., when the said vessel 'is 'out of danger of forfeiture process at the instance of the United States Government, in connection with the transfer of the registry of the vessel'."

It is worth noting that no argument has been presented to me nor (as far as I know) to the Provincial Court at Tientsin by the plaintiffs in the action pending in the United States Court against the present plaintiffs, though it is certain that they must know that these steps have been taken in this Court. The question of law that appears to me to be involved is whether those plaintiffs are entitled to stay all proceedings on that deposit receipt merely because they have a claim for damages against the present plaintiffs which exceeds in amount the money held by the Trustees. That question I cannot answer, inasmuch as I am not aware of the grounds on which such an order could be obtained in the United States Court, which alone has jurisdiction to determine it and which can be asked to determine it in proceedings against the other trustees who are subject to its jurisdiction. It seems to me that the present defendants are bound to carry out the terms of the agreement of February 1922 independently of the action for damages now pending, as soon as the proceedings for forfeiture have been abandoned or settled in favour of the former registered owner of the ship. I can see no answer in law to the demand of the present plaintiffs once that matter has been so settled.

The Provincial Court must now proceed to deal with this matter on those lines, and the defendants must pay the costs occasioned by this special case.

TUNG MAO LIN et al. Plaintiff, v. NORTH CHINA COLD STORAGE CO. Defendant.

(Cause No. 2211; dicided August 4, 1923.)

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

1. **Accord and Satisfaction.** PLEADING; Where the answer sets up accord and satisfaction and the reply is a general denial, the defence of want of consideration cannot be invoked.
2. ID.: RELEASE: CONSIDERATION: The rule that acceptance of less than the entire debt requires a new consideration in order to effect a release applies only where the amount has been liquidated.
3. ID.: EVIDENCE examined and found insufficient to show a liquidation except of the amount ultimately received.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for plaintiffs.

Theodore E. Simmang, Esquire, for the defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action on a balance of account alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff. The answer sets up, in effect, an accord and satisfaction. At the trial the defence urged was want of consideration, though it is not pleaded in the reply.

June 19, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 20, " " " 2449, U. S. v. Gordon D. Clark; order of dismissal.
" 20, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 20, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; judgment for plantiff.
" 21, " " " 1719, H. Harrs v. A. G. Fuller; order of dismissal.
" 23, " " " 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order denying motion for dismissal.

(By the Commissioner)

June 16, 1924, Crim. No. 623, U. S. v. H. O. Johnson; order of dismissal.
" 17, " Cause " 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego"; order to show cause.
" 21, " Crim. " 624, U. S. v. K. E. Dabelstein; defendant fined $2; costs remitted.
" 21, " " " 610, U. S. v. P. A. Sargent; order of discontinuance.
" 21, " Civil " 157, The Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. v. C. Tenney; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 30, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2447, U.S. v. L. E. Brown.
Sept 9, " 10 " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
" 16, " 10. am. " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.
" 24, 10 am, " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 17, 1924, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.; satisfaction of judgment.
" 17, " " " 2447, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; information.
" 17, " " " 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; first defendant's answer.
" 17. " " " 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v W. R. Hayes; marshal's return of writ of replevin.
" 17, " " " 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for leave to amend complaint.
" 17, " " " 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for leave to amend complaint.
" 18, " " " 1896, In re Katharine Clark Mullikin's will; inventory and final account; receipts; petition for closing administration.
" 18, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; receiver's bond.
" 18, " " " 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; petition.
" 18, " " " 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; final commitment issued.
" 19, " " " 2449, U. S. v. Gordon D. Clark; motion to dismiss.
" 20, " " " 1719, H. Harrs v. A. G. Fuller; motion to dismiss.
" 20, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of appeal.
" 21, " " " 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co. Inc.; answer.
" 21, " " " 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; motion for dismissal; notice of motion.

The evidence consists of correspondence between counsel for the respective parties. On June 13, 1922, plaintiffs' counsel wrote in part as follows:

> Referring to our conversation on this subject, my clients instruct me to demand:
> 1. $15,000 payable June 14, 1922.
> 2. The balance, $10,200, payable within forty days, i. e., on or before July 24, 1922.
> 3. Interest at eight per cent. per annum from the various
> 4. Expense money as promised by Henry Zimmerman and his father, $300 to be paid July 24, 1922
> dates of the drafts, to be paid July 24, 1922.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | A 83 | $5,000. |
> | A 79 | 5,000 |
> | A 80 | 10,000 |
> | A 7 | 1,922 |
> | A 5 | 3,278 |
> | | 25,200 |
>
> I do not understand the figure of $24,800 mentioned yesterday, to which my clients do not agree.

On June 15, defendant's counsel asked for time to communicate with its head office in Tokio regarding the demand for $15,000 and added that his clients "propose to pay the balance of the claim by instalments of $1,000 a month, or if this should not be acceptable to your clients, they might agree to settle the balance within a period of six months."

On the same day plaintiffs' counsel wrote that he had

> "Persuaded my clients to eccept your terms. They choose the alternative of receiving the balance within six months, rather than by instalments of $1,000 per month."

On June 17 defendant's counsel enclosed a check for $15,000.00, saying

> "It is understood and agreed between the parties that your clients' claim shall be settled by their acceptance of the sum of $15,000 now paid and the balance of their claim within a period of six months from this date."

Plaintiffs' counsel later confirmed "the terms of settlement of that claim as stated above."

On December 11, shortly before the expiration of the six months, plaintiffs' counsel wrote

(Continued next week)

June 21, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; commissioner's certificae.
" 23, " " " 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; amended complaint.
" 23, " " " 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 23, " " " 2381, Andesen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; plaintiff's reply.
" 23, " " " 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; second defendant's answer.
" 23. " " " 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego"; libel in rem and in personam.
" 23, " " " 2451, In re Edith Annie Plath's will; petition.
" 23, " " " 2420, R. Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; discontinuance.
" 23, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; motion for new trial; notice of motion; motion to amend answer; notice of motion.
" 24, " " " 773, In re Jennie L. Cody's will; final report.
" 24, " " " 2314 In re Annie G. M. Lincoln's will; final account.

(By the Commissioner)

June 16, 1924, Crim. No. 623, U. S. v. H. O. Johnson; complaint.
" 17, " Civil " 169, Lillian Grant v. H. V. Bernard; marshal's return of summons.
" 17, " Cause " 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; affidavit.
" 17, " Civil " 157, The Robinson Piano Co, Ltd. v. C. Tenney; motion for judgment by default.
" 18, " " " 144, F. Fernandez v. J. C. Crevling; answer.
" 18, " " " 169, Lillian Grant v. H. V. Bernard; demurrer.
" 18, " " " 168, H. Kliene v. Paul N. Wilkins; marshal's return of summons.
" 19, " Crim. " 624, U. S. v. K. E. Dabelstein; complaint.
" 23, " Civil " 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; complaint; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9 50	12.10	12.30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.09		
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... d.		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9 35
Wusih ... d.	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11.41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10 06
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		19 50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17 34		18 33				—	5 14	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6 00
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... a.											14.38		16 02
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10 00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8 10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23 00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18 27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... d.												2 04	5 58	Tanyang ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10 39	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20 46	2.44
Do. d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19 43	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32		4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20 15	—		6 26
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14.00	15 55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan ... d.	6 05	7 35	9 05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan ... d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14 13	16.07	17 41	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19 00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	21.40	23 30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.56*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
									Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*23.27*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17									
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15